

The Global Newspaper
Printed in London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,525

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

EC Breakthrough: A Big 3 Trade-Off

Thatcher Got Rebate, Kohl a Subsidy
And Mitterrand a Diplomatic Victory

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Determination by the leaders of Britain, France and West Germany, each pursuing different goals, enabled the Fontainebleau summit meeting to resolve the deadlock over Britain's contribution to the EC budget that has troubled European Community summit meetings since 1979.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Thatcher of Britain badly needed funds that had been blocked since 1983. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany wanted approval of a subsidy for German farmers that only last week had been ruled illegal by the EC Commission and severely criticized as wasteful by the opposition Social Democrats in Bonn. And President François Mitterrand of France, whose domestic policies are under wide political attack, needed a major diplomatic victory as he ended his six-month term as chairman of the EC Council. Even Le Figaro, a leading conservative, anti-government daily newspaper in Paris, described the meeting as "an indisputable success."

Britain's budget rebate has been blocked since 1983 pending an

agreement on budget reform. The agreement reached Tuesday granted Britain an immediate rebate of 750 million European Currency Units (about \$600 million at current rates) on its 1983 contribution. It also increased the refund to one billion ECUs in the current year and established a mechanism to reduce payments starting in 1985.

Mrs. Thatcher was all alone against her European partners. As a senior diplomatic official in Brussels put it: "I have never seen the nine EC governments so determined, so together on a community problem."

He added: "Clearly, the 9-to-1 factor also played a very important role in her setting."

Thus, after nearly two days of difficult bargaining that nonetheless avoided the acrimony of previous summit meetings, a series of agreements emerged that seemed to satisfy all 10 participants. They agreed to gradually reduce Britain's budget contribution over the next three years and somewhat expand the community's financial resources starting in 1986. The expansion will permit Spain and Portugal to enter the EC.

Mr. Kohl agreed that his government would increase its share of the British rebate from 18 percent of the total last year to 24 percent for 1984. His move was crucial in re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Damascus To Swap Prisoners With Israel

DAMASCUS — Syria will free six Israelis on Thursday, including three captured in northern Lebanon two months ago, in exchange for 291 Syrian prisoners of war and a number of other Syrians, a senior Syrian Army officer said Wednesday.

Major General Adnan Tayyara, liaison officer with United Nations disengagement forces in the Golan Heights, said the exchange would take place in the Golan Heights under the auspices of the International Red Cross.

An Israeli Army spokesman in Tel Aviv said only that preparations for an exchange were being made.

General Tayyara said that in addition to the 291 Syrian prisoners of war, Israel would release 23 Syrians who were being held for resisting Israeli occupation of Arab territories, and would return the bodies of 74 Syrian military personnel.

Syria would give back the bodies of five Israelis, he said.

He did not say whether the Israelis to be freed were military personnel or civilians but said they included three Israelis detained north of Beirut on May 1.

Israel said that the men were officials of the Israeli liaison office in Lebanon who had been on a sightseeing trip. Syria maintained that the men were spying.

The Syrian prisoners of war to be freed are thought to be those captured during Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

In Jerusalem, an Israeli lawyer said Wednesday that Israel has failed to release 120 Arabs who were to have been included in a prisoner exchange last November and has prevented the Red Cross from seeing them.

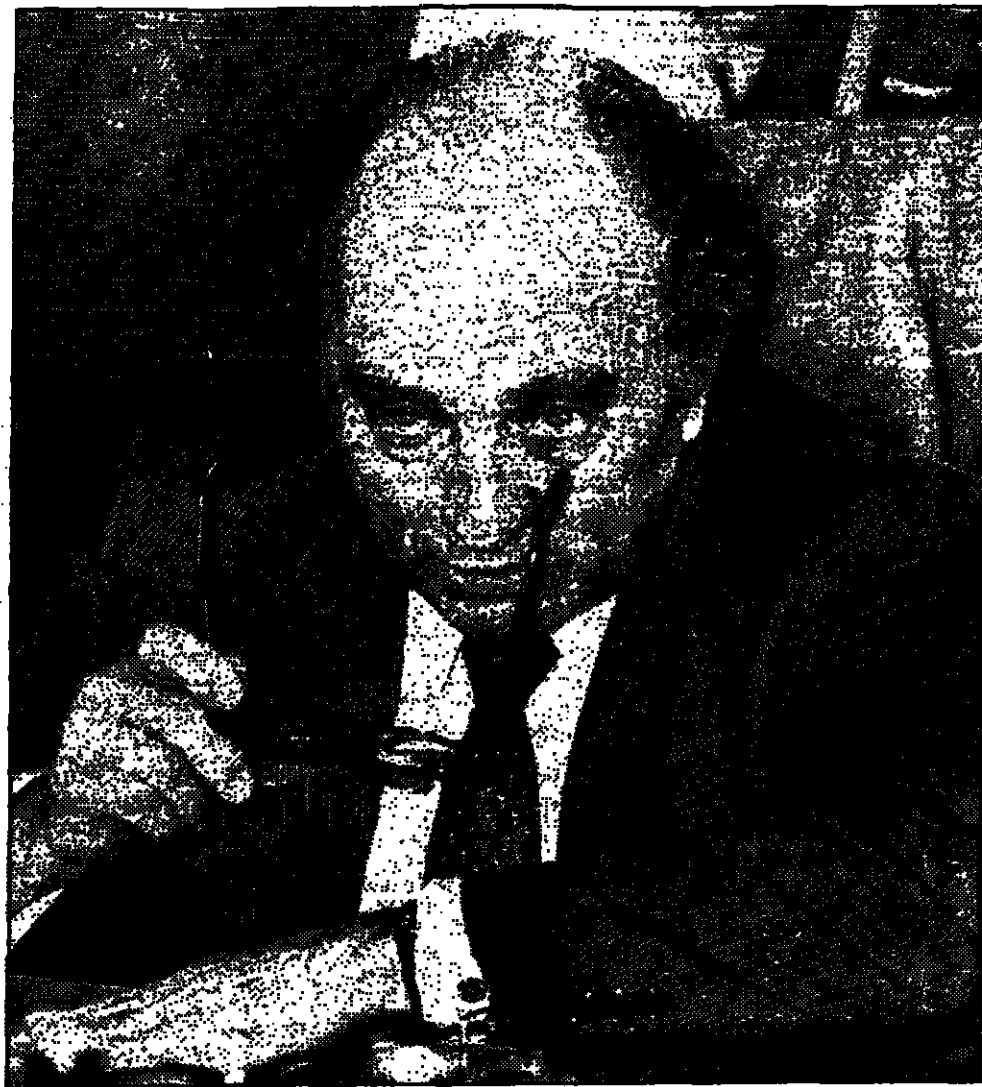
Felicia Langer said she had appealed to the Supreme Court for the Red Cross and the families to visit them in prison, south of Haifa.

The Red Cross in Israel continued "their desperate attempts," it had been denied access to the prisoners since they arrived from Lebanon last November, when Israel exchanged 4,500 Arab prisoners for six Israeli soldiers.

Shmuel Tamir, a Defense Ministry official responsible for arranging prisoner exchanges, acknowledged that the 120 were taken to Israel from the Ansar prison camp in south Lebanon two weeks before the swap. He said Israel had told the Red Cross that the prisoners exchange included only those in Ansar on the day of the swap.

Mr. Tamir said the men all belonged to the pro-Syrian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and would probably be included in a future prisoner exchange with Syria and Palestinian groups based in Damascus.

Miss Langer said her clients denied belonging to the group.



Otto Lambsdorff at his desk Wednesday after resigning.

Lambsdorff Resigns Job To Fight Bribery Charge

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, a central figure in West Germany's center-right coalition, has announced his resignation because of imminent indictment against him.

In an announcement late Tuesday night that caught even his Free Democratic Party by surprise, Mr. Lambsdorff, 57, said he had submitted his resignation after being informed by his lawyer that a Bonn court was about to confirm a corruption indictment brought against him in November. Mr. Lambsdorff reiterated that he was not guilty of the charges of accepting bribes from the giant Flick holding company for arranging tax waivers, but he said that his need to defend himself prevented him from remaining in office.

On Wednesday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl designated Martin Bangemann, a relatively unknown Free Democrat, to succeed Mr. Lambsdorff as economics minister.

The swift appointment of Mr. Bangemann, 49, who had been a member of the European Parliament, was aimed at avoiding an acrimonious dispute inside the ruling coalition that might have raised questions about his qualifications

for the post, according to politicians here.

Earlier in the day, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other leaders of the troubled Free Democrats, junior partners in the coalition, selected Mr. Bangemann for the job, making it clear they expected the influential post to remain in the party's hands.

Mr. Bangemann is a longtime Free Democrat left-winger who evolved in the 1970s into a loudly advocated of a coalition with the conservative Christian Democrats. His rise is of some consequence for West German politics since he has lately emerged as the likeliest candidate to succeed Mr. Genscher as party chairman.

The choice has dismayed West German industrial circles, who would have preferred a politician with expertise. A spokesman for the Federation of German Industry remarked coolly: "If the government appointed him, he must be competent." But Mr. Bangemann's position of long favoring a coalition with the Christian Democrats is reassuring to Mr. Kohl's party.

In his resignation statement, Mr. Lambsdorff said that if he kept his post, "the office of minister and the ministry entrusted to me would suffer, and my own capability would be cast in doubt."

For several weeks, politicians and journalists in Bonn have been awaiting the court's confirmation of the prosecutor's indictment, and it had been widely expected that Mr. Lambsdorff would resign when it was announced.

Only the swiftness of the decision was unexpected.

The resignation removed from the coalition one of the most forceful personalities in the Free Democrats, second only in authority to Mr. Genscher.

The accusations against Mr. Lambsdorff and three others marked the culmination of a two-year investigation into West Germany's biggest political corruption scandal and the first time that an incumbent minister had been indicted. But Mr. Kohl resisted demands at the time for the economics minister's resignation, largely because the chancellor feared such a move could trigger a major shake-up of his government.

The prosecutor's indictment charged that Mr. Lambsdorff had received \$50,000 from the Flick company for his role in waiving some \$175 million in taxes on the grounds that certain of the company's investments had been in the country's interest. The prosecutors, however, did not say that the minister himself had received the money, and the broad implication was that it had gone into the coffers of the Free Democrats.

"I am neither dishonest nor stupid enough to jeopardize my personal, political and professional existence by sticking money into my pockets like that," the minister said indignantly after the November decision.

But according to well-placed sources, Mr. Lambsdorff had expected that the initial corruption charge would be reduced to a lesser offense. It is not known when the Bonn court will disclose its ruling, but one source said it would not be issued until Monday.

In his statement, Mr. Lambsdorff said that he did not intend to resign his seat in parliament or from leading positions that he holds in the Free Democratic Party.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Accord Accepted In West German Metal Walkout

STUTTGART — The chief mediator in the West German metalworkers' dispute said Wednesday that union and industry representatives had accepted his compromise offer of a 38.5-hour workweek to end the seven-week metal industry strike.

George Leber, the mediator, made the announcement after a day of talks. He said he expected union and management leaders in the Stuttgart area to endorse the settlement soon.

More than 400,000 metalworkers have been idled in strikes, lockouts, layoffs and forced vacations that have paralyzed the automobile industry. Mr. Leber said the strike was the country's costliest labor conflict since World War II.

IG Metall, the metalworkers' union and West Germany's largest labor group, had asked for a reduction in the workweek from 40 to 35 hours without loss of pay, arguing that it would reduce unemployment significantly.

Management said the proposal would price West German goods out of the export market.

"On the basis of my proposal,

the special mediation panel has made recommendations," Mr. Leber said after Wednesday's 10-hour session. "It has thus fulfilled its task and ended its work."

Mr. Leber said the panel's recommendations would be sent to IG Metall's contract commission and the leadership commission of the regional employers' association. He said he expected the recommendations to be formally endorsed Wednesday evening.

The eight-member panel would then meet once more for a final vote on a settlement.

If accepted, the union would poll its members on ending the strikes that began May 14. The metal industry could be back in production by early next week.

The West German metal industry association said the strike had cost 9 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.2 billion) in production losses by late last week.

Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz, Porsche, BMW, Opel, Audi and Ford assembly lines have been halted.

The employers' association ruled out labor's demand for a 35-hour workweek without cuts in pay, saying it would increase production costs by up to 20 percent and price West German goods out of export markets. But last month, the employers signaled a willingness to compromise when they offered a 38-hour workweek for night shift workers.

The union rejected the offer, saying it would benefit only about 15 percent of its 2.5 million members.

Mr. Leber outlined his plan Tuesday. It calls for a cut in the workweek to 38.5 hours for all metalworkers starting April 1, 1985. There would be a 3.3-percent wage increase, effective in July and running through March 31, when the 1.5-hour cut in the workweek would go into effect.

Each metalworker would receive a one-time payment of 250 marks as compensation for the period since the industry's old wage contracts expired Jan. 31.

Mr. Leber also proposed a 3.9-percent compensatory raise as of April 1, to maintain wage levels with the shorter workweek. He recommended a 2-percent wage increase on the same date for the length of the new 12-month contract to compensate for inflation.

Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of West Germany's Bundesbank, said Tuesday that the strikes will probably cause second-quarter gross national product to drop 1 percent from the first-quarter result.

He said the labor conflict cast doubt on early projections of a 3-percent to 3.5-percent increase in GNP for 1984 as a whole.

West German printers on Tuesday warned of strikes for a shorter workweek, calling on about 17,000 printers in 200 factories to walk off the job.



Martin Bangemann, seated, Bonn's new economics minister, greeting Foreign Minister Genscher on Wednesday.

Iraq Says Its Jets Hit 'Naval Targets' in Gulf

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
BAGHDAD — Iraqi jets attacked two "very large naval targets" Wednesday near Iran's Sharg Island off Jerusalem in the Gulf, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

In Zurich, a spokesman for the shipping company, Swiss Overseas, reported that the oil tanker Tiburon had apparently been hit by an Exocet missile in the Gulf on Wednesday and that several crew members were injured.

The spokesman said it was believed that the 260,000-ton Tiburon was one of the two naval targets

of the mutual agreement. Iraq has also accepted a team to monitor the truce.

Both nations have accused each other of violating the cease-fire, which prohibits attacks on civilian areas.

(Reuters, AP)

■ Hussein, Zia, Fehd Meet

Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from Manama, Bahrain:

King Hussein of Jordan and President Mohammad Zia ul Haq of Pakistan held talks on Tuesday with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in the Gulf war, according to Arab sources.

They said the leaders had discussed plans for protecting Saudi Arabia against Iranian air attacks. The meeting took place in Jidda and was attended by Egypt's chief of staff, Major General Mohamed Helmi, according to the Arab sources. The three visitors were making a pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

Pakistan provides officers for the Saudi armed forces, particularly the navy, which could have an important role protecting tankers in the Gulf. Jordan has military officers on duty with the Saudi forces and is believed to be offering pilots.

Reagan administration planning to propose sale of arms for Kuwaiti air defense.

Page 2

but Iraq said it had attacked here was no word on the second target.

Speaking on Baghdad radio, the Iraqi spokesman repeated his country's warning to ships not to approach the area around the oil terminal.

The Tiburon, registered in Liberia, transmitted a distress signal "showing an engine-room explosion," the shipping company spokesman said. The tanker was loaded Tuesday at Kharg Island and was headed for Europe.

The Swiss spokesman said that salvage tugs were heading for the ship and the extent of any damage could not be determined until they arrived. He declined to say who owned the Tiburon.

The air strike, which was not independently confirmed, marked the second raid this week aimed at cutting off Iranian oil exports, now reportedly flowing at 2.4 million barrels a day after a slowdown last month. On Sunday, Iraq asserted that its forces had struck four large naval targets, but only one strike was confirmed.

The raids followed a two-week truce attributed to an agreement sponsored by the United Nations under which Iran and Iraq promised to halt attacks on oil tankers. The truce did not apply to the Gulf waters, but other Arab states in the region praised the accord as a factor in possibly extending the truce.

Three UN officials arrived in Tehran on Tuesday to monitor adherence to the agreement. Iran said to observers would be stationed at posts that allow them "access to areas attacked by Iraq in violation

The Waning of Spain's New Idealism González Feels the Burden of Office, the Reality of Power

By John Darnon
New York Times Service

MADRID — When the Socialists took office in June 1982 they were young, idealistic, charismatic. Felipe González, the prime minister, a man with a mischievous grin who looked more at home in a wrinkled leather jacket than a business suit, seemed a mixture of James Dean and John F. Kennedy.

Now, a year and a half later, the charisma and the idealism are wearing thin, and even the youthfulness seems to be going. Felipe, he is still universally called by his first name — is showing the burdens of office and, among some of his followers, the price of political compromise.

One magazine, Cambio 16, summed up a sense of growing malaise on the left: "Alone and isolated in Moncloa, surrounded by technicians who are mostly social democrats instead of militant socialists, Felipe is a young prime minister who almost two years later has enormous bags under his eyes, an expression more and more grave and a way of dressing that has more to do with the position he now occupies than with the young and joyful idea of change that swept Spain in its historic autumn."

The article was titled "Is Felipe a Socialist?" The answer lay in the question itself: a few years ago, no one other than the Communists would have posed it.

Nor would anyone have imagined that huge throngs would march down Madrid's Paseo de la Castellana in an anti-NATO demonstration carrying an effigy of the prime minister sitting on President Ronald Reagan's right knee. Or that protesters would superimpose his photo on a 20-foot (6-meter) dollar bill, or scribble his name on a



Felipe González

May Day banner as "an enemy of the working class."

All this is part of what, on the political left, is coming to be called *desencanto*, a general sense of letdown whose translation falls somewhere between disenchantment and disillusion.

It would be overstating things to say that a sense of gloom has descended on Spanish politics. It is more like the unseasonable weather Spain has been having lately, day after day of gray skies with only an occasional burst of sunshine to remind people what it should be like.

And through it all, Mr. González retains a considerable popularity among the public. Opinion polls show an approval rating that hovers above 40 percent, which is highly respectable compared with other European leaders.

The roots of *desencanto* are not

hard to find. The Socialists have made a gospel of pragmatism and moderation. Hemmed in by the exigencies of an economy in distress, they have pushed through a tough austerity program, forcing a real decline in living standards on Spanish workers. Earlier government transitions, avoided any such unpopular programs.

On top of this, the Socialists are pursuing a program of "industrial conversion" to scale down Spain's overstaffed, undercapitalized industries for entry into the European Community. This means that thousands are being retired or let go, in contrast to the Socialists' pledge to create 800,000 new jobs during their four-year term.

The latest industry to be hit was shipbuilding, a perennial problem where government plans for higher productivity and reduced costs may force about 9,600 workers into early retirement. The unions say that as many as 20,000 jobs, in an industry employing slightly more than 40,000, may be eliminated. So once again there are protests and cries of strike and newspaper photographs of policemen whacking workers with riot sticks.

Another issue that has aroused widespread debate is membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Once opposed to membership, the government now seems quite comfortable with its half-in, half-out status and seems to be laying the groundwork for persuading the Spanish public, among which isolationist sentiment runs strong, to go along with that position in a referendum. Political cartoonists are having a field day with the flip-flop.

So is Pablo Castellano, a Socialist member of Parliament who now

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

New Test for Liver Cancer May Raise Victims' Chances for Longer Survival

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

BOSTON — A rapid, highly sensitive screening test for liver cancer has been developed by scientists at the hospital, which is a major teaching hospital of Harvard University, and L'Institut Gustave-Roussy, a research center near Paris.

The test, described Tuesday at Massachusetts General Hospital, appears to be reliable and sensitive in detecting cancer that arises in liver cells after long infection with the hepatitis B virus.

Liver cancer is relatively rare in the United States, where there are far fewer chronic carriers of the virus than in Asia or Africa. Infection early in life in those parts of the world also increases the likelihood that cancer will develop. According to one estimate, there may be as many as 250,000 new cases every year, most of them in Asia and Africa. Moreover, there is growing concern over hepatitis B and the potential for liver cancer in the West.

Usually such cancers are not detected until late in their development. Almost all of the patients die within three to six months after diagnosis. There have been cases, however, in which liver cancer has been detected early, usually by accident while the patient is undergoing extensive diagnostic tests for another disease.

Patients who undergo surgery to remove cancer detected early often live more than five years. The new screening test promises to make such long-term survival more common.

Dr. Jack R. Wands, an associate physician at the hospital, said that the new test might cost \$1 or \$2, could be performed by any competent hospital laboratory in an hour and might become generally avail-

able within a year if federal agencies approve.

The screening test was developed in collaborative research by scientists at the hospital, which is a major teaching hospital of Harvard University, and L'Institut Gustave-Roussy, a research center near Paris.

Liver cancer screening tests currently available lack sensitivity and

specificity. Such tests often fail to differentiate between cases of primary liver cancer and other diseases of the liver or even other organs.

The new test was tried on more than 1,700 patients with a wide variety of diseases and was found to be highly specific in identifying those who had liver cancer and was four to 10 times more sensitive than conventional tests.

In a report in the latest issue of The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, the research team called this specificity "striking" and expressed optimism about the potential value of the new test. The authors of the report are Dr. Wands, Dr. Kurt J. Isselbacher, a medical scientist and teacher at Harvard and the hospital, and Dr. Dominique H. Belfet and Dr. Claude J. Boboun of L'Institut Gustave-Roussy.

The new test depends on detection in the patient's blood of a protein called alpha fetoprotein, which is produced by the liver and other tissues of the developing fetus but is seldom detectable in the growing child or adult except in connection with disease.

To achieve a test for alpha fetoprotein that can identify primary liver cancer without confusion with other diseases, such as chronic non-cancerous infection of the liver, the scientists use two types of monoclonal antibodies, each of which detects a different substance on the alpha fetoprotein molecule.

Antibodies are protective proteins produced by the body to seek out and help destroy foreign invaders, such as viruses, and abnormal cells, such as cancer cells. Monoclonal antibodies are specially prepared antibodies that can be produced in the laboratory so that they focus selectively on their targets.

Antibodies are protective proteins produced by the body to seek out and help destroy foreign invaders, such as viruses, and abnormal cells, such as cancer cells. Monoclonal antibodies are specially prepared antibodies that can be produced in the laboratory so that they focus selectively on their targets.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Swiss Canton To Buy Glacier

The Associated Press

SION, Switzerland — Switzerland's biggest privately owned body of ice will become public property after local lawmakers unanimously approved on Wednesday the purchase of the Rhone glacier for 4.5 million Swiss francs (\$1.95 million).

The glacier, covering 14.5 square miles (37.5 square kilometers), will be bought by the canton of Valais from the heirs of Alexander Seiler, founder of a Swiss hotel dynasty, who acquired it piecemeal in the late 19th century.

Telex: 338394

ERA-Durand, Reuters
2340 South Sixth St.
Knoxville, Tenn. 37601
Tel.: (615) 982-5255

Thatcher Defends EC Budget Plan; European Press Applauds Accord

Reuters
LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain praised on Wednesday the European Community budget compromise reached in Fontainebleau, but came under fire in Parliament for agreeing to a future increase in community funding.

Neil Kinnock, the leader of the opposition Labor Party, invited members of Mrs. Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party who were unhappy with the agreement to join in an effort to defeat the accord.

The West European press, meanwhile, generally welcomed the agreement, reached Tuesday, as a

chance for the 10-nation group to move ahead on other urgent problems.

Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons that Britain would end up contributing less to the EC than it does now.

"We should not have got this agreement unless it had been known that we are very pro-European," Mrs. Thatcher told Parliament.

The budget arrangement was earlier criticized outside Parliament by both Conservative and opposition members, but in the debate following Mrs. Thatcher's statement there was little sign of any major revolt in the ruling party over the issue.

Teddy Taylor, secretary of the Conservative Party's European reform group, said: "What concerns us is that Europe will want to come back time after time to ask for further amounts of cash — and sadly we will see a large proportion of that just creating more food surpluses."

Mrs. Thatcher stressed that the deal was conditional on greater discipline in community spending.

The European press expressed satisfaction with the budget agreement, with many heaping praise on President Francois Mitterrand of France for his role in engineering the accord.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany also won tribute and there was occasional grudging recognition of Mrs. Thatcher's willingness to end the long budget dispute.

The liberal newspaper *Süddeutsche Zeitung* in Munich said: "The new Europe is emerging. Soon it will have its own flag and national anthem."

In Rome, the conservative *Il Tempo* proclaimed: "Now Europe can look forward." The liberal *Il Messaggero* commented that the EC had weathered the storm and the agreement was a success for Mr. Mitterrand.

Most French newspapers gave only a cool welcome to the agreement, commenting, as did the left-liberal *Libération*, that it was "a lame compromise" or as did the conservative *Le Quotidien de Paris* that France would have to pay heavily for the budget agreement.

Ireland takes over the community presidency from France on Monday and The Irish Times said that a cloud had lifted, even though the budget dispute had damaged the EC.

The Irish Independent said that the community was now free to look at unemployment, "surely the biggest problem the 10 have and one they share in common."

Breakthrough for EC: Trade-Off Among Big 3

(Continued from Page 1)

moving French objections to the farm subsidy, clearing the way for the other summit agreements.

Mrs. Thatcher warmly thanked Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Kohl for their efforts in reaching the settlement.

The EC leaders also agreed to start studies on projects aimed at inspiring a greater sense of being European, Mr. Mitterrand said at a press conference that this would lead to something he called "Europe of the citizen."

Mr. Mitterrand proposed liberalizing trade and restrictions on acceptance of professional diplomas within the community, commissioning a European anthem and a community passport and establishing a European holiday.

The summit meeting was also notable for what it did not accomplish.

Despite Mr. Mitterrand's hope, the leaders did not move to "re-launch" EC political cooperation, although they did create an ad hoc committee to study the feasibility of drafting a new EC treaty, and the possibility of establishing a permanent secretariat for the EC Council.

With the exception of Mrs. Thatcher, there were no calls from summit leaders for greater curbs on EC budget outlays, specifically with a view to further reducing farm spending. The farm subsidies are scoring and threaten to deplete the EC treasury by the end of this year. In 1984, agriculture spending will account for about 60 percent of the community's budgets of 25 billion ECUs.

In Brussels, the EC Commission has repeatedly warned that revenue

will fall short of spending by at least 2.3 billion ECUs this year and by 1.91 billion ECUs in 1985. None of the suggestions, such as EC borrowing, which would require unanimous approval, have won support from key community members.

Concern has also been expressed by members of the EC Commission over the precedent being set by the German subsidy plan. It will allow Bonn to substantially increase the amount and to speed up implementation of a 3-billion Deutsche mark subsidy that will be paid to German farmers starting July 1.

No foreign policy initiatives surfaced during the summit conference, with the exception of the disclosure of a surprise telephone call from President Ronald Reagan to Mr. Mitterrand on Monday evening.

Mr. Reagan praised as "positive" the French leader's recent visit to Moscow and talks with Soviet leaders.

Some participants at Fontainebleau said the lack of action on foreign policy stemmed from the fact that EC foreign ministers were too busy dealing with the British budget issue. But in a meeting Tuesday with reporters, Claude Cheysson, France's minister for external relations, raised the question of what role the EC would now play in world affairs. His answer was not encouraging.

"Quite apart from progress made here on the British question, it is in sharp contrast to our hopes for playing a role in the world," he said, citing as an example the Soviet Union's attitude toward the community.

"The Soviets still have not accepted us as an entity," preferring to deal with EC governments bilaterally, Mr. Cheysson said.

"In a way," he said, "it shows how far we still must go."



FISHERIES CONFERENCE — Edouard Saouma, director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, addressing the World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development, which opened Wednesday in Rome. King Juan Carlos I of Spain, at left with his wife and daughters, opened the eight-day conference, calling for world cooperation to avoid "predatory and selfish" exploitation of marine resources.

Castro Meets Jackson, Will Free 22 Americans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAVANA — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and President Fidel Castro of Cuba, after more than eight hours of talks, announced early Wednesday that Mr. Castro would release 22 American prisoners.

It was the second time in six months that Mr. Jackson, a contender for the Democratic nomination for president, had negotiated with a foreign country over prisoners.

In January, he gained the freedom of a U.S. Navy flier, Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr., in Syria.

Of the 22 Americans to be freed, 18 have been convicted and 4 are facing trial. Most of the charges and convictions are drug-related. No airplane hijackers will be released, Mr. Castro said.

Mr. Jackson said the 22 prisoners would accompany him when he returns to Washington on Thursday.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman said the Americans would be met by officials from

the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the FBI and the U.S. Marshal Service.

The spokesman said each of the 22 would be questioned to make sure they are eligible to enter the United States.

Mr. Jackson also submitted a list of Cuban political prisoners and asked for their freedom. Mr. Castro said that while he would consider the list, "I emphasize we made no commitment" to release the prisoners.

In their early-morning news conference, Mr. Jackson also announced that he had invited Mr. Castro to visit the United States.

Calling for normalization of U.S.-Cuban relations, Mr. Jackson said, "Our countries can no longer afford mistakes of the past."

Mr. Jackson vowed "to continue this process of rapprochement," saying that he had proposed that the United States and Cuba "exchange ambassadors immediately and with no preconditions."

Mr. Castro agreed, pending acceptance by the United States.

Larry M. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said of the proposed exchange of envoys: "We'd have to see a lot more specifics from Cuba. The president would like the Cubans to rejoin the family of nations, but there is a lot they have to stop doing."

Specifically, he said, Cuba would have to "stop exporting revolution."

As he began the Cuban phase of his four-nation Latin America trip, Mr. Jackson was enveloped once again in a political storm involving Louis Farrakhan, his Black Muslim political ally. On Sunday, Mr. Farrakhan called Judaism a "gutter religion" and branded Israel an "outlaw" nation.

Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic Party's likely nominee for president, said Tuesday in New York: "The most recent statements by Louis Farrakhan are venomous, bigoted and obscene. I condemn those statements and urge all public leaders to do likewise. It is crucial that all of us, including Reverend Jackson, repudiate Farrakhan."

But in a television interview from Havana, Mr. Jackson said, "In America, people have freedom of speech to say what they want about whom they want to. Don't keep putting me in the middle of that."

(LAT, UPI)

U.S. to Seek Sale of Arms To Kuwait

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is submitting to Congress a proposed arms sale to Kuwait that is intended to improve Kuwaiti air defenses, a State Department spokesman, Michael I. Burch, said.

According to other officials, who asked not to be identified, the notification was to have been given Wednesday. They said the package would be worth about \$80 million, a modest sum compared with past U.S. arms deals in the region, and will center on a missile-control system for Kuwait's improved Hawk anti-aircraft missiles.

The package will not include shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, which Kuwait requested, although Mr. Burch said that such a sale has not been ruled out for the future.

Under emergency provisions that pre-empted Congress from exercising its right to consider, approve or refuse arms sales, the administration recently shipped 400 Stingers to Saudi Arabia.

The Stingers for Saudi Arabia and the package for Kuwait are intended to bolster the air defense of pro-Western countries in the Gulf region against possible attacks from Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the smaller Gulf nations-support Iraq in its war against Iran.

Mr. Burch also said that the United States was considering ways to share information with Kuwait from U.S. Airborne Warning and Control Systems aircraft based in Saudi Arabia. He indicated that one option would be to transmit information directly from the U.S. Air Force-operated surveillance planes to Kuwaiti defense officials, much as information is now sent to radar scopes in the Saudi operations center.

Kuwait currently receives AWACS information on aircraft and ship movements in the Gulf indirectly by telephone from the Saudi operations center.

Saudi Arabia would have to agree to share information directly with any third country.

"Any arrangement that is made with any state in the region would have to be worked out with the Saudis," Mr. Burch said, "and of course in coordination with us."

WORLD BRIEFS

Reagan Assails Soviet Restrictions

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday he was disturbed by Soviet moves to restrict contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners and he criticized the "intensified repression" of dissidents such as Andrei D. Sakharov.

In an address that had been billed as conciliatory before the U.S.-Soviet Exchange Conference, Mr. Reagan cited moves in several fields to establish a working relationship with Moscow. But at the same time, he denounced the Soviet Union's closed society and its new restrictions.

"Meaningful contact with a closed society will never be easy," the president told the gathering of scholars, representing private foundations. "And I'm as disturbed as you are about recent reports of new measures taken by Soviet authorities to restrict contacts between Soviet citizens and foreigners."

Israeli Jets Attack Island Off Lebanon

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israeli planes bombed on Wednesday a Palestinian guerrilla base situated on an island off the northern coast of Lebanon, the Israeli military command announced.

The communiqué broadcast by Armed Forces Radio said the base was on Palm Island, five kilometers (three miles) northwest of the northern port city of Tripoli. It was the 12th Israeli air strike since the beginning of the year but the first against the island chain off the Lebanese coast.

The base belonged to Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas loyal to Yasser Arafat, the broadcast said. It said the island "served as a base for naval training" of guerrilla forces.

Egypt Refuses Asylum to Hijackers

CAIRO (UPI) — A commander of an Iranian jetliner is expected to take off Thursday for an unknown destination after Egyptian officials, irritated at being confronted with two Iranian hijackings in less than two weeks, refused to grant asylum to the two hijackers.

The previous hijackers ended up in France, where they were put under house arrest pending a decision on their request for asylum. Political sources said the second set of hijackers wanted to go to France as well, but the sources said the French were as reluctant as the Egyptians to accept them.

The latest hijackers, reported in Egyptian newspapers to be Iranian military officers, commandeered an Iran Air Boeing 727 on Tuesday over southern Iran. They released 136 passengers and six of the nine crew members in Qatar, and they were permitted to land in Egypt only after reporting they were low on fuel.

One Slain in Bombay; Punjab Calm

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — One person was killed Wednesday in the southwestern city of Bombay as arrests designed to halt renewed Hindu-Muslim violence exceeded 1,000 and troops continued to search for Sikh extremists in the northwestern state of Punjab.

The police said one person was stabbed to death by unidentified attackers in Kherwadi, a Bombay suburb. Police sources said at least 10 people have been slain in Bombay in the past week.

No violence was reported Wednesday from Punjab. The Golden Temple in Amritsar, which Indian troops stormed on June 6, was reopened Monday, closed again on Tuesday and reopened on Wednesday for three hours. The Press Trust of India news agency said about that 10,000 Sikh worshippers visited the temple Wednesday.

Argentine Irked by U.K. on Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — A prominent Argentine senator walked out of a meeting with three British members of Parliament on Tuesday, calling them "insolent gringos" for proposing a six-year delay in negotiations on the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

Senator Luis León, of President Raúl Alfonsín's center-left Radical Civic Union Party, cut short his talks with the three British legislators, George Foulkes, Cyril Townsend and Lord Kennet. The senator said that the three MPs — the first to visit Argentina since the Falkland Islands war with Britain ended two years ago — proposed rapid establishment of diplomatic and commercial ties between the two countries, but urged that sovereignty talks not begin until 1990.

Talks continued with several other Argentine legislators, including the president of the Senate Commission on Foreign Relations, Adolfo Gass, and the head of the Senate Commission on Interparliamentary Relations, Senator Julio Armondo.

British Strike Delays Commuters

LONDON (AP) — Commuter rail service was disrupted Wednesday but bus and subway service was said to be close to normal despite a 24-hour walkout by transit workers in support of a 15-week-old coal miners' strike to protest mine shutdowns.

Three of London's 10 newspapers — The Financial Times, The Sun and the Daily Mirror — failed to appear Wednesday after printers walked off their jobs when editors refused to publish a statement by five unions supporting the miners.

State-run British Rail said more than half its commuter trains from southeastern counties to London had been canceled, although some trains were running on all major routes. Thousands of train commuters took to their cars, and a spokesman for the Automobile Association said, "There was as much traffic coming into London at 7:30 A.M. as there usually is at 9 A.M."

Bonn's Mission Bars East Germans

BERLIN (Combined Dispatches) — The West German mission in East Berlin closed its doors to any further East German visitors Wednesday after a man threatened to immolate himself in front of the building.

Fifty-five East Germans reportedly have taken refuge in the entrance hall to pressure Communist authorities into permitting their emigration to West Germany. A mission spokesman said closure of the building "is valid for today and for the time being," adding, "We will wait and see what to do later."

A man 25 to 30 years old poured gasoline on himself in front of the mission on Tuesday. First reports said that he had set fire to himself, but the spokesman said he was stopped from striking the match and brought inside for first aid. He suffered only skin irritation from the gasoline and later left the building voluntarily, the spokesman said. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Only Minor Damage Found on Shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — The space shuttle Discovery suffered only minor fire damage during Tuesday's aborted launching, and an official said Wednesday that the launching might be rescheduled in 10 to 14 days.

The damage was caused by a small gas fire at the base of the shuttle when a computer commanded its three main engines to shut down four seconds before Discovery was to lift off with a crew of five men and a woman. An inspection of the engine area early Wednesday "revealed very little damage," the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported. It said there was no apparent damage to thermal protection tiles, the engine heat shields or the engine nozzles.

A Kennedy Space Center spokesman said that it was too early to determine when the launch could be rescheduled, but Glynn Lunney, shuttle project manager at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, said it might take place in 10 to 14 days.

U.S. Lifts Rules for Local TV Stations

WASHINGTON (AP) — All U.S. commercial television stations have been freed from federal guidelines that require them to present minimum amounts of news and local programming and limit the number of advertisements they air.

The decision by the Federal Communications Commission on Wednesday, which reflects a 1981 deregulation order for the radio industry, was approved by a 5-0 vote. The commission acted despite warnings from congressional leaders that such deregulation was premature.

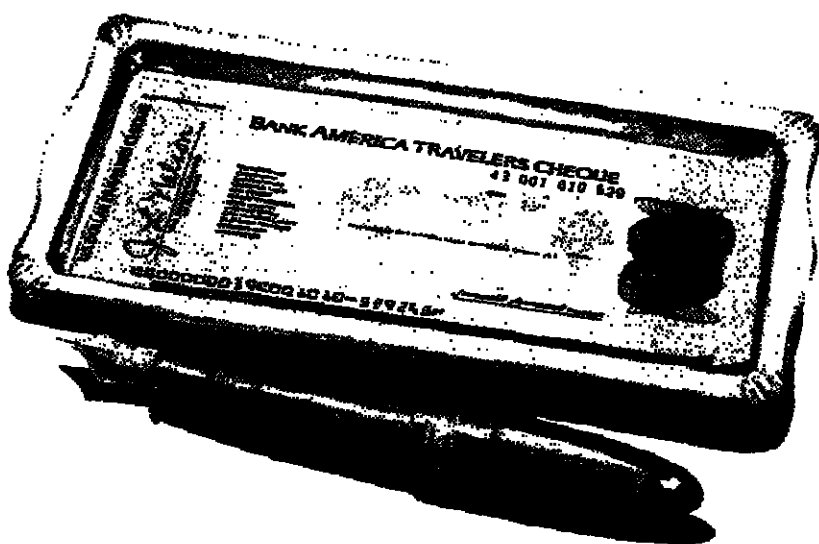
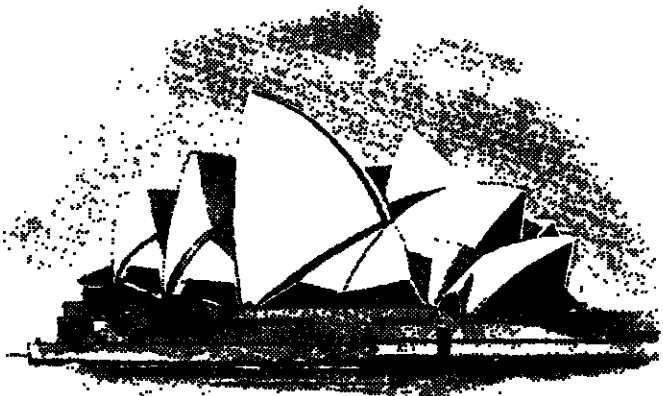
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

BankAmerica Travelers Cheques. World Money?

Wherever your travels take you, you'll find few things as widely recognized as BankAmerica Travelers Cheques. They are carried with confidence by experienced travelers on six continents, welcomed by merchants in 160 countries, and backed by a worldwide refund network and assets in excess of U.S. \$120 billion. BankAmerica Travelers Cheques. Available in leading world currencies from thousands of banks all over the globe. If you're going as far as Sydney, you can even use them for opera tickets.



BankAmerica Corporation



DEATH NOTICE

Died

KITTY JANTZEN LEEDS

in her residence Villa Eichberg, St. Moritz, Switzerland on June 20th, 1984.

Mrs. Leeds widow of George John Leeds leaves behind her son, his wife and family Ronald and Darcy and Natalie Eichberg-Leeds Douglas and Cynthia Bevin and their child Anee her niece Barbara Ausborn-Anderson

U.S. Senate Passes Bill to Encourage State Laws Setting 21 as Drinking Age

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved legislation that would reduce federal highway funds to states that do not make their minimum drinking age 21 and would increase funding for states that enact mandatory penalties for drunken driving.

Before approving the proposal, 81-16, the Senate rejected a substitute that would have dropped the penalties but rewarded with extra highway funds those states that enact or maintain laws setting 21 as the drinking age and providing mandatory minimum sentences for drunken driving.

The bill now returns to the House, which earlier this month approved legislation to cut highway funds to states that continue to allow drinking by people under 21.

President Ronald Reagan has endorsed that idea, thereby enhancing chances of enactment this year of federal incentives for a nationwide drinking age of 21.

[At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said Wednesday that the implications of the bill were a "little broader" than the administration preferred. The Associated Press reported. He said the White House would work with the Senate to pass a bill that is more to the administration's liking.]

Action by the two houses reflects a nationwide movement toward raising the drinking age.

About one-fourth of the states have increased the minimum drinking age in the past two years. Twenty-two states have a minimum drinking age of 21 for all alcoholic beverages. Nine set the age for hard liquor at 21 but allow younger persons to buy beer and wine. The 19 other states have minimum drinking ages of 18, 19 or 20.

Under both the House and Senate provisions, states would have two years after enactment of the federal law to raise their drinking age to 21. States that fail to comply would lose 5 percent of their federal highway-construction aid in the third year and 10 percent in the fourth year.

But states that comply during the third or fourth years would be reimbursed for lost funds.

Under the Senate's reward provisions, states that adopt mandatory sentences for drunken driving, in-

cluding automatic revocation of the driver's license, would receive an increase in their highway funds of up to 5 percent.

The required sentencing provisions include loss of license for 90 days and two days in jail on the first conviction, loss of license for one year and 90 days in jail on the second conviction, and loss of license for three years and 120 days in jail on the third conviction.

Civil Rights Bill

Karen Tumulty of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

The House, moving to undo a Supreme Court ruling, on Tuesday passed legislation that would significantly expand the government's ability to cut off funds to institutions that do not comply with anti-discrimination regulations.

The House vote, 375-32, was taken almost four months after the Supreme Court ruled that existing

laws did not allow the government to withhold loans from Grove City College students after the private Pennsylvania college refused to sign a guarantee that it would comply with federal sex discrimination laws.

Congress began to rewrite sections of the civil rights law after the court ruled in February that the college could be deprived of federal funds only in programs in which it had violated federal anti-discrimination laws. For example, federal student loans, which are handled through its financial aid office, could not be cut off if the school discriminated in its athletic programs.

Under the bill passed Tuesday, the government could cut off all funds to any recipient who violates anti-discrimination law in any of its programs. A similar measure has been introduced in the Senate.

Although the court decision specifically dealt with 1972 education amendments to the civil rights laws, it potentially had much broader implications, because other laws, including those against discrimination by race, age, sex and handicap, were written according to the same model.

Representative Peter W. Rodino, a New Jersey Democrat and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said in debate Monday, "I do not believe [the court's interpretation] is what the law says; I know that is not what the law intends. If we do not change this law, the nation will face a string of serious setbacks for the cause of civil rights."

In another vote Tuesday, the House approved, 405-11, a renewal of the Clean Water Act that would improve several major pollution control programs.

U.S. Woman Sentenced For Aiding Illegal Aliens

United Press International

BROWNSVILLE, Texas — Stacy Lynn Merk, who was convicted of illegally transporting three Salvadoran refugees, was sentenced Wednesday to two years' probation.

She was the first member of the Sanctuary Movement — a religious organization that supports refugees — to be prosecuted for attempting to aid Central Americans fleeing to the United States. She was convicted May 14 of transporting the three Salvadorans from the Rio Grande Valley to San Antonio, where the aliens were expected to receive lenient treatment by U.S. immigration authorities.

Congress Is at Standoff Over Budget For Military, Increase in Debt Ceiling

By Helen Dewar and Martha M. Hamilton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats in the House of Representatives have warned that they will reject an increase in the federal debt ceiling unless Republicans agree to a compromise on the military budget in the meantime.

The standoff in attempts by Congress to reduce the federal budget deficit arose as the House Ways and Means Committee approved legislation to increase the debt ceiling by \$53 billion to \$1,573 trillion.

This represents enough borrowing authority to last through the end of August. Without such an increase, the government is expected to run out of borrowing authority next month.

The committee also approved a larger and longer-term debt ceiling increase to be offered as an alternative on the floor. But James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, who is the chairman of the House Budget Committee and a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said a shorter-term increase would be better for the Democrats because it would give them leverage to force the Republican-controlled Senate to consider military spending cuts.

House and Senate conferees are attempting to work out limits on military and domestic spending as the last key element of a deficit-reduction package of \$140 billion to \$180 billion for the next three fiscal years.

The conferees have agreed on \$61 billion in tax increases and cuts in major benefit programs, mainly Medicare, but they are stymied by the military budget issue.

The Democratic-controlled House Budget Committee wants to include a military-spending limit in the budget resolution, while the Republican-controlled Senate Budget Committee wants the decision to be made by a separate set of conferees, who are working out a final version of the military authorization bill for next year.

One reason for the procedural dispute is that budget conferees, preoccupied with reducing deficits, are thought to be less generous toward the Pentagon than the defense conferees would be.

Also, advocates of military-spending cuts have more leverage

in the budget conference because the House version of the budget calls for a 3.5-percent after-inflation increase for the military, while the House version of the military authorization bill calls for a 6-percent increase. The Senate, by contrast, calls for increases of 7 percent to 8 percent in both its budget resolution and military bill.

From the start of Tuesday's inconclusive budget conference, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico and chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, made it clear that he would not deal on the military budget at least until he got the approval of John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, who is the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Senate Republicans have dis-

cussed the possibility of finessing the military budget issue by writing a range of numbers into the budget resolution, presumably from \$285.7 billion, as proposed by the House, to nearly \$300 billion, as proposed by the Senate. But Republican sources indicated that Mr. Tower, the White House and the Defense Department would have to agree to such a strategy in advance.

Democrats protested that the Republicans were obstructing progress and, in the process, inviting House defeat of the debt-ceiling increase because the measure, usually opposed by conservatives, would also be opposed by liberals seeking assurances that the Pentagon will bear its share of deficit reductions.

Nicaraguan Calls Talks With U.S. 'Promising'

United Press International

MANZANILLO, Mexico — The first formal talks between Nicaragua and the United States ended with "promising" results and another meeting will be scheduled, according to Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco of Nicaragua.

Mr. Tinoco, speaking Tuesday at the close of the two-day meeting, said there were several points of agreement in the talks with the U.S. envoy, Harry W. Shlaudeman, but he did not elaborate.

"The first contacts between our countries are promising," Mr. Tinoco said. "We will soon have another meeting. We do not yet know where, but perhaps we will return to Manzanillo, which has proven to be a good place for such a dialogue."

The two negotiators met near Manzanillo, 315 miles (510 kilometers) west of Mexico City. Mr. Tinoco said that details of the meeting would be released by the Foreign Ministry in Managua.

The Reagan administration has publicly denounced Sandinist arms shipments to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. Nicaraguan officials complain of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency support for rebels fighting to overthrow the Marxist government in Managua.

Other points of contention are the Cuban and Soviet military advisers in Nicaragua and U.S. military personnel training Salvadoran

troops and conducting military maneuvers with Honduran forces.

A Phaseout of Aid

Philip Taubman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Senate decision Monday against providing additional aid to Nicaraguan rebels this year will force at least a temporary phaseout of U.S. support for the insurgents, senior Reagan administration officials said Tuesday.

The officials said the CIA, which has supported the rebels, was down to less than \$100,000 of an original appropriation of \$24 million for the insurgents for the current fiscal year.

Rebel pressure on Nicaragua's Sandinist government has been a major component of administration policy in Central America. If the rebel activities are sharply reduced, the officials said, the administration will have to develop other ways to pressure Nicaragua to end its support for guerrillas in El Salvador and negotiate an end to tensions in the region.

With no additional funds immediately forthcoming, the officials said, the CIA's direct involvement in rebel activities will be severely curtailed within a few weeks and the insurgents will have to find money and arms from other sources to continue their paramilitary activities in Nicaragua.

The Senate voted, 88-1, on Monday to delete an additional \$21 mil-

lion for the rebels from a \$1.1-billion emergency spending bill.

The House of Representatives voted twice earlier this year against the additional aid.

[The Senate Appropriations Committee approved Tuesday a \$13.8-billion foreign aid bill for 1985 that contains about \$1.4 billion in economic and military aid to Central America, United Press International reported.]

[The bill generally follows the recommendations of the special commission appointed by President Ronald Reagan to propose a long-range U.S. policy for the region. About \$900 million of the amount for Latin America is economic aid.]

Pastora Faction Expelled

The alliance of Nicaraguan rebels based in Costa Rica has ex-

pelled the faction led by Edén Pastora Gómez, the Sandinist hero who was the alliance's military chief, rebel sources told The Associated Press on Tuesday.

Sources inside the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, who spoke in San José on condition that they not be identified, said the decision to expel the Revolutionary Sandinist Front was made by majority vote at a meeting Monday night.

There has been a split for months within the alliance over whether to join forces with the larger, better-financed rebels of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force operating in northern Nicaragua from bases in Honduras. Mr. Pastora is the chief opponent of links with those rebels because many of their military leaders supported President Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinists in July 1979.

Fast by U.S. Indian Draws Soviet Appeal

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In an apparent response to Western concern about a reported hunger strike by Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet Union has undertaken a publicity campaign about Leonard Peltier, an imprisoned Indian activist in the United States who recently staged his own fast.

Earlier this week, four Nobel Prize winners in the Soviet Union signed an appeal to President Ronald Reagan on Mr. Peltier's behalf that echoed the style of similar petitions from the West on behalf of Mr. Sakharov, the physicist and human rights activist.

The appeal of the Soviet scientists follows Soviet press reports that portray Mr. Peltier, as the Tass news agency put it, as "a typical example of politically motivated persecutions of Americans who are fighting for human rights, against tyranny and lawlessness, against the predatory practices of the government and the monopolies."

This focus on a tactic taken in the past when Western attention has been directed at the civil rights situation in the Soviet Union. The tactic illustrates a fundamental difference in perception of human rights.

Whereas Western nations stress individual political freedoms and the right of self-expression, the Soviet Union takes pride in guaranteeing jobs and housing as well as low-cost medical care, education and old-age pensions.

Mr. Peltier is serving two consecutive life sentences in a federal prison for the killing in 1975 of two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during a shoot-out at the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

On April 10, Mr. Peltier and two other inmates, one an American Indian and one a Jew, began a hunger strike to protest what they said were conditions that hampered their practice of religion.

Mr. Peltier's lawyer, Margaret Gold of Ithaca, New York, said June 1 that he ended his fast May 22 when he was threatened with force-feeding. He was last reported at the medical center of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in Springfield, Missouri.

Soviet reports, including the appeal on Monday and a Pravda report last week that described Mr. Peltier "starved to exhaustion," depict the hunger strike as still under way.

The Nobel laureates' appeal to Mr. Reagan on behalf of Mr. Peltier was signed by Pavel A. Cherenkov, Nikolai G. Basov, and Alexander M. Prokhorov, physicists, and Leonid V. Kantorovich, a mathematical economist. They called on the president to "show the humane nature that you want to see in others."

The appeal described Mr. Peltier as a freedom-loving man, fighting for human rights, illegally sentenced and suffering innocently,

and said, "His days appear to be numbered."

"Please stop the violation of human rights in your own country, in the state of Missouri, where your compatriot Leonard Peltier is dying," the appeal reads.

The petition echoes the language used by Mr. Reagan himself a

month ago when he called on the Soviet authorities to "do the humane thing" and let Yelena G. Bonner, Mr. Sakharov's wife, go abroad for medical treatment.

Soviet attention on human rights in the West has ebbed and flowed with the level of Western publicity about the rights issue in the Soviet

Union. During 1977 and 1978, when trials of Soviet dissidents were widely reported in the West, the Soviet press focused on such cases as that of the Wilmington 10, a group of made up mostly of black activists convicted of a firebombing in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Message Is Sent to Sakharov's Family

By Dana Priest

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The family of Andrei D. Sakharov has received a telegram purportedly signed by the scientist and his wife.

While guardedly accepting the authenticity of the message, relatives expressed fears that the message might have been altered by Soviet officials to include Mr. Sakharov's name.

No direct, verified communication has been received from the couple since early May, when Mr. Sakharov reportedly began a hunger strike to gain permission for his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, to leave the country for medical treatment.

"This does not constitute proof" that Mr. Sakharov is well, said a U.S. official on Soviet affairs who has worked on the case. The official said telegram messages in the Soviet Union go through a central telegraph office and could easily be monitored and stopped.

Ruth Bonner, the scientist's mother-in-law, who lives in Newton, Massachusetts, received a telegram Tuesday from the Soviet Union signed, "Kisses, Mom, Andrei."

The message, using English letters to spell Russian words, said they were healthy and congratulated their son-in-law, Yefrem, on his coming birthday.

Mrs. Bonner said she believed the telegram came from her daughter, but she said she was worried that Soviet officials may have altered the message to include Mr. Sakharov's name.

"I am sure my daughter is alive," Mrs. Bonner said through a translator. "But the main problem wasn't answered — is Dr. Sakharov alive? Where are they? Are they together or not?"

Mrs. Bonner, 84, said she believed the telegram was authentic because the salutation was in its usual style and because it mentioned the son's birthday, "which I don't think the KGB remembers."

Taiwan Population Density

United Press International

TAIPEI — Taiwan's population density is the second highest in the world, next only to Bangladesh's, economic planning officials said Tuesday. They said Taiwan had 522 people per square kilometer, according to a study made in March. In 1980, Bangladesh had 616 people per square kilometer.

Baccarat
30 bis, Rue de Paradis,
75010 PARIS
(near the archway)
Tel.: 770-64-30.
Finest Crystal since 1764
When in Paris... visit our Museum and Showrooms
Open Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Saturday 10-12 a.m., 2-3 p.m.
Also in selected stores near your home

Concord Centurion.
water-resistant quartz watches. 18 kt. gold or steel and gold
measure time with elegance and Swiss precision

CONCORD

LUCERNE: Peter Bader
Ruckli
Santos Jewel SA

SKY FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION
CHANNEL
PROGRAM, THURSDAY 28th JUNE

UK TIMES 16.00	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
18.00	CARTOON TIME
18.05	MRED
18.30	GREEN ACRES
18.35	SKYWAYS
19.40	FAMILY
20.30	AMERICAN FOOTBALL
21.55	SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE
CONTACT: SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE (LONDON 011 439 0491) TELEFAX 266743

TERRASSE FLEURIE
HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL PARIS

"SUMMER, Paris, and I — we love to meet at La Terrasse Fleurie"

Jerry Lewis
SIGNED JERRY LEWIS

3, RUE DE CASTIGLIONE - 75001 PARIS - TEL. 260.37.80

Pan Am's Latest To New York.

The last flight of the day to New York is Pan Am's 1900 from London Heathrow.

It's an easy connection from most European cities. At best of all it delivers you to New York in time for a good

night's sleep. And to smooth the way further, First and Clipper® Class passengers can reserve a free limousine into Manhattan.

Pan Am's 1900 flight. The latest way to arrive in New York.

For further information and reservations contact your Travel Agent or nearest Pan Am office.

Pan Am. You Can't Beat The Experience.

Telex: 338394.

SEA-Drum, Reptiles
2240 South 5th St.
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001
Tel.: (502) 982-0355.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For Covert Diplomacy

In a gust of hyperbole, Senator John East of North Carolina charges that by abandoning "covert" aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents, Congress is inviting a Communist takeover of Central America. He implies that the sole barrier to Communism in the region is a proxy army waging a war it cannot win without direct U.S. intervention — which even he does not advocate. That is a thin gray line against the hordes.

Actually, by moving to reject \$21 million in new aid to the "contras," the Senate joins the House in rightly challenging this illegal military intervention. The United States has a whole arsenal of legal means to check Soviet designs in Central America. To maintain that a superpower with overwhelming regional advantage can defend its interests only by backing an emigre army with tainted roots in the Somoza past has all along been an ignoble claim of weakness.

Congress's rebellion will be seen by some as weakening Secretary of State George Shultz's hand in the new negotiations for a live-and-let-live accord with the Sandinista regime. But Mr. Shultz has stronger cards to play. He can offer the Nicaraguans significant aid if they will practice pluralism at home and respect their neighbors' frontiers. And he can threaten them with years of hostile isolation and embargo by a united hemisphere if they will not.

Even the most hard-headed case for the

contra war is ultimately an argument for diplomacy. In three years, the contras have been unable to seize a single village or to generate significant support in the cities. Their soldierly faith notwithstanding, the contras could not hope to overthrow the Sandinistas. At worst, they justified new acts of repression in Managua. At best, their hit-and-run assaults damaged Nicaragua's economy and thus helped to interest the Sandinistas in making a deal.

If the Reagan administration had been clearer all along about having only a diplomatic purpose, Congress might have tolerated further military pressure by way of the contras. But the administration's course before Mr. Shultz's sudden overture to Managua this month inspired no such trust. Indeed, the Reagan administration courted only mistrust by claiming, unpersuasively, that it supported the contras only to interdict Nicaraguan arms shipments to the guerrillas in El Salvador.

The bipartisan disenchantment with this military venture makes this the optimum moment for negotiating the terms on which the United States will let Nicaragua's leftists seek a place in the Americas. The reports of widespread draft-dodging by Nicaraguans suggest that Managua, too, is under strong internal pressure to avoid confrontation. The covert diplomacy now under way is the more honorable and the more promising path.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Timely Warning to NATO

Scarcely had the Senate turned down the Nunn amendment, requiring the United States to start pulling some troops out of Europe if the Europeans do not beef up their conventional forces, when opponents of the measure began to explain it away.

The proposal by Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, some said, was merely Congress's annual reflex, the sign of a regrettable fatigue with the burdens of alliance leadership.

Forget it, others said: It represents only the sort of impatient talk that true friends can withstand and ignore. Others attributed to Mr. Nunn an unbecoming lapse into isolationism, contrasting this with the responsible internationalism ostensibly displayed by President Reagan in beating the amendment back.

But Mr. Nunn, who with the retirement of Senator John Tower of Texas will have no Senate equal in defense savvy, is not an isolationist. His "fault" is that unlike many of the more glib defenders of the Reagan administration's position, he takes NATO seriously.

He wants a military strategy that defends, and a political connection that lasts.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is obsessed with anxiety about nuclear war, and yet its members refuse to pay for a reliable conventional deterrence and thus make nuclear war less likely. The United States already spends \$90 billion a year on the alliance. Should Americans be more attentive than Eu-

ropeans to the latter's most basic interests? Mr. Nunn proposes, modestly, to give Europe two years' notice, then to begin removing 30,000 troops a year for three years. NATO could easily avoid this trauma — though even under the Nunn plan nearly a quarter of a million men, still a sure "tripwire" for greater U.S. involvement in an attack, would remain.

The Europeans could pay \$1 billion more a year to meet NATO's goal of a 3-percent annual defense increase. Or (the cheaper way) they could buy the munitions stockpiles and the airfields for American reinforcement aircraft that would give NATO a credible 30-day capability in a conventional war.

Those who brush off the Nunn amendment should consider that in the name of alliance solidarity and a strong defense, they are feeding political poison to NATO.

They are supplying the European political leadership with new excuses to continue sloughing off its most vital responsibilities. They are keeping NATO's defense dangerously and precariously balanced on a nuclear threat that the alliance understandably fears and has no faith in. They are inviting the day when the real isolationists in the United States will start putting in their amendments.

The Nunn amendment failed this year. Next year, if things have not improved, it should pass.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Accord at Fontainebleau

True Europeans, not just the utopians and the mystics, but those who know that the building of Europe is a long-term job, can only be deeply pleased with the agreement coming out of the European Community's Fontainebleau summit. Mrs. Thatcher has contented herself with what she turned down last March. She will doubtless face criticism at home as a result. But the final result, in the whole, fair. Despite what critics might conclude, Mrs. Thatcher managed to obtain her objective: a substantial rebate (on Britain's EC budget contribution). Britain now is apparently better integrated in the European Community.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Mrs. Thatcher's aggressive and alienating tactics have ultimately given her less than that "half a loaf" which she so contemptuously rejected in 1980. It is, moreover, likely that Britain's settlement will be temporary. In a very real sense, Britain is now on probation. If we now take a more constructive attitude to the ways in which the Community can improve the economic lot of the ordinary European, there will be few problems in settling a small budgetary matter when it arises again. If we do not, we will very definitely be left in the slow lane of a two-speed or even a disintegrating Community. Fontainebleau marks a beginning, not an end.

— The Guardian (London).

On Chinese Economic Reform

While the policy of opening up the Chinese economy to foreign influence and relying more on private initiative in domestic production has yielded dividends, a number of problems have emerged. The high agricultural output of

the past year, apparently resulting from private initiative, has led to larger government purchases of surplus production at higher-than-average prices according to contracts signed earlier with farmers.

A better standard of living has also led to an increase in the wage bill. Further, there has been a surge in inflation.

China's foreign reserves are at an extremely high level as the result of a vigorous export effort. Chinese leaders, however, are said to feel that the high reserves may undermine the prospects of getting concessional foreign aid from multilateral agencies. Some observers expect Chinese exports to be cut back.

— The Hindustan Times (New Delhi).

Journalism Under License

If a government has the power to license journalists, the government has the power to revoke that license, and such authority inevitably will be used. That means government control of the press.

The threat is real. A growing number of Latin American countries, including not only authoritarian regimes but also nations that in the past have protected an independent press, have enacted licensing laws.

Among those countries is Costa Rica, which prosecuted a U.S. journalist for working there without a license. In Panama, the government revoked the licenses of three radio broadcasters who criticized the government for permitting the late Shah of Iran to enter the country for medical treatment. In Colombia the government has threatened to revoke the licenses of reporters whose articles have displeased government officials. So far such incidents are the exception, not the rule, but they will inexorably become the rule, not the exception.

— The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR JUNE 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Chinese Boycott Shipping Firm
HONG KONG — Chinese merchants connected with American trade met [on June 26] and decided to boycott the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on account of hardships alleged to have been imposed upon Chinese passengers on one of this company's steamships. They were put ashore at Kobe on the ground that they had trachoma, despite the fact that they had been passed by the doctor at Hong Kong. Other minor complaints were made and considerable warmth was exhibited at the meeting, the speakers deploring that an American steamship company should ill-treat Chinese at a time when efforts are being made to establish strong commercial reciprocity.

1934: U.S. Unemployment Declines
NEW YORK — Unemployed in the United States in May were estimated at 7,899,000, a decline of 5,304,000 from the peak of March, 1933, by the Industrial Conference Board. The survey shows that re-employment in May was slower than in April, with 72,000 finding jobs in the latter month, while 52,000 were placed on payrolls in May. The estimate counted as employed those working on Government public works projects and also part-time emergency workers employed under Government auspices in lieu of direct unemployment relief. The board said it was impossible to compute the unemployed in agriculture, forestry, fishing and the professions, which since 1930 has been carried at 296,000.

Jackson In Cuba: Bad Show

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Presidential candidates have for years campaigned from foreign capitals — usually it is good television and therefore good politics — but the Rev. Jesse Jackson's trip to Cuba and Central America is something different. It is bad politics, bad diplomacy and bad manners.

Almost anything goes in America's free-wheeling politics at home. But going abroad and condemning the U.S. "cycle of arrogance," as Mr. Jackson did in Panama, then going to play buddy with Fidel Castro in Cuba crosses the bounds of political and personal arrogance.

What is the man doing? He is not merely trying to liberate a captured American airman, as he did successfully in Syria, or to gather information for the Central American people for his campaign, which would be fair enough. He is acting as if he were president. He is interfering with the constitutional rights of the president and Congress to conduct foreign policy.

We must be clear about the difference between having ideas and presuming to negotiate them. It is easy to agree with many of Mr. Jackson's criticisms of President Reagan's Central American policies, and his preference for peace over war. Everybody since President James Monroe has been arguing against foreign interference, and nobody could object to Mr. Jackson's suggestion that Central America should be a war-free zone, though this seems impractical.

The point is not that Mr. Jackson is wrong in calling for more contacts with Cuba, or for peace negotiations between the contending parties in Nicaragua and El Salvador. Rather it is that he is presuming to negotiate a settlement, which is, to put it gently, a little cheeky, and to



"Take me to Havana"

put it legally, probably a violation of the Logan Act, which forbids private citizens to negotiate with foreign governments.

In the present conflict between the capitalist and communist worlds, the communists would do almost anything to cooperate with Mr. Jackson in order to embarrass Mr. Reagan. Fidel Castro will give Mr. Jackson some American prisoners, and might even take back some of the Cuban convicts in Miami. But while Mr. Jackson's adventures abroad make news, they do not make sense for him or his party.

The same goes at home in this election. Mr. Jackson has come forward, a talented and passionate man, crying for unity between the races, which is badly needed. But instead he is dividing them.

It is true that he has done good service by urging blacks to register and vote, but he is asking them to vote for him and the other black

candidates — directly or indirectly — because they are black. Maybe this was inevitable, considering the white prejudice against blacks for so many generations, but Mr. Jackson's strategy is not likely to work. The more he condemns President Reagan abroad, the more he is likely to drive voters to Mr. Reagan's side in November. And the more he urges black voters to vote for him and other black candidates on the basis of race, the more he will provoke white voters to vote white.

He complains that he has been victimized by the white press. The opposite is true: No presidential candidate in recent memory with so little support has had so much press attention or so little investigation into his past.

The contrast between Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson in these days before the nominating convention is interesting. Mr. Hart has more reason than Mr. Jackson to challenge

many of Walter Mondale's delegates, but he has come to terms with Mr. Mondale and agreed to concentrate on the main issue, defeating Mr. Reagan in November.

Not so Mr. Jackson. Like Mr. Reagan, he loves the stage and the limelight. But there is no way the Democrats can beat Mr. Reagan at this theatrical television game. Their only hope is to put together a unified Democratic Party with a nonpartisan cabinet of the best talents in the nation and campaign together against Mr. Reagan's California buddies.

Does Mr. Jackson care? Of course he cares. He is dead serious about his opposition to Mr. Reagan.

Will he support the Democratic ticket, no matter who wins? And organize the blacks he has registered to vote Democratic in November? The guess here is that he will; but I wouldn't bet the rent on it.

The New York Times.

When Military Men Speak Out

A Soviet Officer Hints at a Split on National Security

By Ernest Conine

WASHINGTON — U.S. experts inside and outside the intelligence community are greatly intrigued by an interview with Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet general staff, that appeared in Krasnaya Zvezda, a military newspaper. The analysts are not yet sure just what the interview means, but they suspect that it reflects high-level misgivings over national security policy in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's top military man paid due tribute to the Communist Party's leadership role in building large and effective military forces. "Socialism is firmly established," he said, "and there is now no force capable of stopping its victorious march around the world."

The marshal, however, went on to hint at great concern over the future: "Both the United States and the Soviet Union, he acknowledged, have enough nuclear weapons 'to destroy all the important targets on enemy territory many times over in a short space of time.' A further buildup 'is becoming senseless.'"

It is impossible for either side to "destroy the enemy's systems with a single strike," he said. The defender would have enough weapons left to inflict "unacceptable damage."

Meanwhile, technological progress on conventional weapons is revolutionizing warfare. Long-range, highly accurate "unmanned flying machines" armed with conventional warheads are approaching nuclear weapons in terms of effectiveness.

The pace of change suggests the emergence of even more destructive weapons "based on new physical principles." This will "change established notions of the methods and forms of armed struggle and even of the military might of the state."

Saying it would be a "serious mistake" not to recognize these realities, Marshal Ogarkov quoted Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, as warning that military men must "resolutely overcome any conservatism and inertia."

The Ogarkov interview, published May 9, could be dismissed as just another assault on the U.S. MX missile and strategic defense programs, salted with an appeal for more funds to counteract the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's developing move toward "smart bombs" as substitutes for nuclear weapons even at strategic ranges.

The tone of the interview suggests otherwise, however. The marshal's words seemed to be aimed at members of the Soviet military establishment itself — and possibly at elements of the Kremlin leadership.

The theme that there would be no winners in a nuclear war is not entirely new for Soviet officials. But such statements have usually come from pagandistic charges that President Reagan is plotting a nuclear war.

Marshal Ogarkov clearly seemed to be saying that the Soviet Union had enough offensive missiles, that neither side could achieve a first-strike capability, and that by overinvesting in missiles his country ran the danger of being left behind in developing high-technology weapons.

This supports the impression of well-placed U.S. diplomats that Soviet planners now realize that they overinvested in land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, and will thus find it easier to accept some trade-offs involving a reduction of their ICBM force.

This assumption was reflected in the recent statement by Edward Rowley, chief U.S. negotiator at the

now-suspended talks on strategic nuclear arms, that Washington was willing to limit its advances in strategic bombers in exchange for Soviet concessions on land-based missiles.

What came through most clearly in the Ogarkov interview was dissatisfaction with the present state of Soviet nonnuclear weapons technology and the existence of opposition to corrective action.

U.S. defense intelligence officials frequently assert that the Soviet Union is closing the military-technology gap. It is not clear, however, that the Russians share this assessment.

Despite European foot-dragging, NATO is moving by fits and starts toward the deployment of highly accurate, nonnuclear "smart bombs" that could be used, many experts say, to blunt a Soviet attack without the necessity of quick and possibly suicidal recourse to nuclear arms.

Some U.S. officials, noting the

slow pace of the move toward high-technology conventional weapons by NATO, predict that the Russians will deploy "half-smart bombs" while the Western allies are still arguing.

The Ogarkov interview suggests, however, that a lot of foot-dragging is going on in the Soviet Union, too. If so, it is not hard to imagine opposition coming from outside as well as inside the Soviet military.

Kremlin leaders could be resisting Marshal Ogarkov's call for a switch in military priorities on grounds of affordability. High-tech weapons cost money, and some U.S. analysts believe that high military spending is already causing a strain on the troubled Soviet economy.

It is equally likely, however, that Marshal Ogarkov is encountering resistance from those who would lose from a switch in investment choices within the military budget.

The so-called metal-eaters, the lob-

by representing heavy industry and its allies within the military-industrial complex, have long dominated Soviet economic planning and the related allocation of investment capital.

These elements would lose from a substantial shift of resources away from the production of tanks and guns and present-generation planes and missiles to new kinds of weapons. Mr. Chernenko, it should be noted, is generally regarded as a champion of the metal-eaters.

The idea that a significant debate over military-spending priorities is developing inside the ruling structure may be far-fetched. But the potential implications for the West in terms of arms control, weapon choices, trade policies and the overall outlook for U.S.-Soviet relations are great.

Even closed societies cannot hide their policy debates from the outside world forever. Kremlin-watchers in and out of the intelligence community are waiting for other shoes to drop.

Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Blurs Line Between Policy, Strategy

By Philip Geyelin

Mr. Lehman's civilian restraint. That is really Mr. Smith's point: It was not so much what the uniformed officers said as it was the apparent indifference of their civilian superiors. In answer to a question, President Reagan later disagreed with the "inevitability" theory of war. But he had nothing to say about the wis-

Was a public airing of 'the inevitability theory' of war wise?

dom of a senior marine general advancing the theory. A Pentagon spokesman said Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger plans no disciplinary action. Later in the day, Mr. Smith sought to reinforce his larger argument. In conversations with the professors after the seminar he found that they could not believe the officers at the Naval War College "could possibly be talking like this on their own — that they must have been reflecting the official position of their civilian superiors." If American scholars couldn't believe it, Mr. Smith wonders, what must the effect be on foreigners in societies where public statements by high-ranking military men are accepted as the official line?

So what kind of expression by military officers is appropriate, or indeed an obligation? Mr. Smith's rule is both simple and sound. Military leaders ought to speak forthrightly on matters of a technical, tactical, strategic or military nature to their superiors, but also before Congress or at war colleges "so that their views are ground into decisions by people who in our constitutional system are supposed to make the decisions."

The admirals and the general, however, were making "ignorant and arrogant statements which were as much political as they were military."

Later, Mr. Smith wrote some afterthoughts. His note read, in part: "One of my concerns is that such a narrow and dangerous construction is given to national security. It means much more than ships, planes, tanks and even men. It requires an economy which is strong, sustained and fair; a society in some degree of harmony, with open opportunities; a foreign policy representative of our finer values."

"Only then does national security rest, as well, on effective, responsive and responsible military power. Those who equate national security only to national defense do not understand either their own society or the nature and purposes of the military created solely to serve it. And they threaten to cross the important line between civil authority and the military in a free society."

Washington Post Writers Group.

Letter From Greece

Message for The Prophet Papandreou

By Andriana Ierodiakonou

ATHENS — It was a cabinet minister who stood on the top-floor balcony of a Salonika hotel, a perfect vantage point for observing a Socialist rally in progress in the city's main square below, on the waterfront.

There were easily half a million people there. Green-and-white flags with the Greek Socialists' rising-sun emblem waved, *theodorakis* music thundered through loudspeakers, crimson flares shot over the crowd.

Then Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stepped out onto a platform overlooking the square to speak, and enthusiasm exploded into pandemonium. It was then that the minister turned to me and shouted excitedly: "Write about this, even if they edit it out! There's a religious feeling, an erotic feeling, between Papandreou and that crowd! The Ayatollah Khomeini couldn't do better!"

It occurred to me then that there is a strong flavor of Greek fundamentalism to Mr. Papandreou's brand of socialism. It has been a key ingredient in the meteoric rise of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, or Pasok, from a fledgling party in 1974 to government in 1981. It was strongly in evidence in the recent European Parliament campaign, in which the Socialists fought tooth-and-nail to retain their national lead.

The quintessential Pasok slogan is "Greece for the Greeks." At first this seems a puzzling tautology. Who else should Greece be for? In fact it is code for a rejection of Greece's historical role beginning with the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453.

Since then, the Greeks have experienced their country as a helpless pawn of tyrannical foreign powers.

Under the Ottomans, the Greeks were forced into a struggle for the preservation of a minimal sense of cultural identity, while in the rest of Western Europe art and philosophy were flowering under the Renaissance. Later, the Great Powers imposed foreign monarchs on Greece who had scant knowledge of the country's affairs. And the Americans backed the repressive dictatorship of the colonels, whose seven-year rule ended in the Cyprus disaster of 1974.

Thus, Greece today is a country with a cultural heritage of thousands of years but which suffers the insecurity of a new Third World state. It is a country that evokes broad sympathy while harboring permanent suspicions of outside conspiracies against it. It is a country that gave Europe its name, but that now feels ill at ease with its European identity.

Mr. Papandreou is finely attuned to this Greek psychology. Greece needed to go through a period of intense nationalism, in which the pent-up frustrations of centuries were vented, and Pasok answered this historical necessity. The vision Mr. Papandreou offers the Greeks is one of a proudly independent country that has left its client-state past firmly behind to make its own policies and jealously guard its rights.

But xenophobia, isolationism and inverse chauvinism make up the dark side of the nationalist coin.

At its most virulent, Greece's vision foresees riding Greece not only of foreign political influence, but cultural influence as well. The dovetailing of the two goals was neatly illustrated recently when a leftist deputy told residents of an Athens suburb who complained of noisy motorcycle gangs and a growing drug problem in their district that this was the result of the American lifestyle imported into Greece through the U.S. bases.

At home, this philosophy translates into a divisive, blanket rejection of "the right" as being responsible for Greece's ills with the West. Watching the Salonika crowd's apothosis of Mr. Papandreou, one had cause to wonder. Is this what the Greeks want? When they voted the Socialists into power, they did so as much for Pasok's promise of *alloghi*, or change, as for their pledge to restore battered national pride.

For most, this seemed to mean change that would integrate Greece into the Western developed world — better hospitals, more efficient universities, a tidy bureaucracy, buses running on time — and not an Albania-like process of rude isolation. It meant a tempering of the political culture which has served as a lit fuse under Greece's democratic institutions since the bitter 1945-1949 civil war — a desire scarcely fulfilled by Pasok's battle cry for the European elections. "The Right Must Die."

As it was, despite the success of the Salonika rally and others like it, Pasok lost 6.5 percentage points from the national lead it had in 1981. The loss of voters, all agree, was heaviest from the Socialists' moderate center, not from their left wing. Will Mr. Papandreou heed this message to become the prophet of the sort of a new Greece that the Greeks want?

International Herald Tribune.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Easing the Burden

I couldn't agree more with Pedro Pablo Kuczynski's May 31 opinion column, "Easing the Interest Load Serves the Interest of All." I believe that we cannot wait for a crisis before taking action.

I think, nevertheless, that the problem should be put in the proper perspective. The debt service burden is the aggregate of the basic interest rate and the spreads and other commissions charged by the banks on the outstanding loans. One can argue that the spreads and fees are too high, but one cannot deny that the basic interest rate is extremely high in real terms, and that is because of fiscal policies in the United States.

The easing of the interest burden, therefore, cannot come only from a reduction in banks' profits, but also, to be meaningful, has to come from a reduction of the basic interest rate. The best solution will be a reduction in the level of real interest rates. This will promptly improve the position of the borrowing countries and will produce a corresponding reduction in the margins charged by the banks.

If this objective cannot be achieved promptly because a change in U.S. fiscal policies cannot take place immediately, then there is a need to find a mechanism to ease the interest service burden for as long as real interest rates remain high. Any such mechanism must involve the cooperation of governments, and banks.

We must concentrate now on easing the burden of interest payments of developing countries. I think banks, governments and international organizations should try to organize a temporary facility in the International Monetary Fund to partially refinance interest payments on long tenors and at low interest rates. Such a facility could be financed by contributions of governments and banks and it should be available only to countries whose economic policies and development programs have been approved by the IMF.

CARLOS SANTISTEVAN.

General Manager,

Libra Bank Ltd.

London.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENÉ BONDY
Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
Deputy Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Associate Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Deputy Publisher: Director of Circulation
Director of Advertising
Director of Operations

PHILIP M. FOISIE
WALTER WELLS
ROBERT K. MCCABE
SAMUEL A. JACOBSON
CARL GEWIRTZ

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecroq, 24-34 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 3-285618. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 263009.
S.A. au capital de 1,000,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 21202112. Commission Paritaire No. 34331.
U.S. subscription: \$390 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

SCIENCE

Immune System Mystery Has Been Solved After Long Quest

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

A MYSTERY that has puzzled biologists for more than a decade has been solved, and the result could be greater knowledge and perhaps better treatment of important diseases, including cancer.

What had eluded scientists for so long was an understanding of how a certain cell vital to the body's defense against illness — the so-called T cell — can recognize invading enemies such as viruses and bacteria. It was known that it must have a recognition site, or receptor, on its surface, but the nature of that receptor had escaped detection. Now the chemical and physical structure of that receptor and its genes have been determined.

Immunity depends on recognition signals. Defense cells in the body must always be able to tell self from alien, friend from foe.

Among the most crucial cells of the immune defense system are the types called T cells and B cells. They act as organizers, sentries, assassins or guided missiles to deal with invasions and subversions of many kinds.

To insure that their attacks are properly directed and their actions properly controlled, the cells have chemical configurations on their surfaces — receptors — that act as keys. If something on the surface of a virus fits the receptor on the surface of a B cell, for example, the cell starts a train of events that produces a swarm of protective antibodies against the virus.

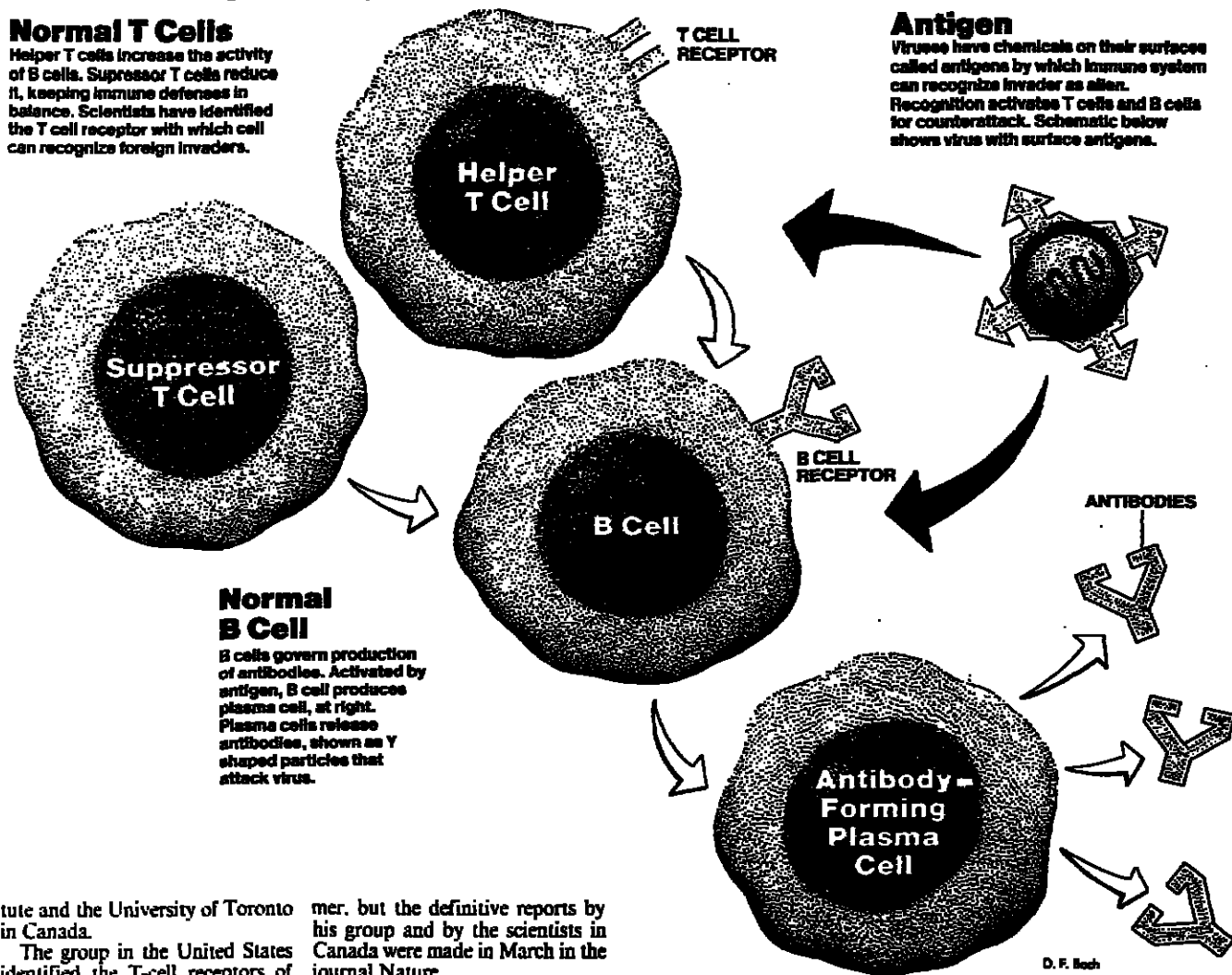
The identity of B-cell receptors has been known for a long time. Those recognition sites are actually antibodies that constitute a normal part of the cell surface. Until recently, however, the nature of the T-cell receptor was a mystery.

Since B-cell receptors are antibodies, it seemed logical that T-cell receptors might be antibodies also, but all efforts to prove this failed. So difficult and fraught with disappointments has the search been that the T-cell receptor has been referred to as "the Holy Grail of immunology."

WITHIN roughly the past year, the nature of the T-cell receptor was discovered independently by two teams of scientists.

One team was led by Dr. Mark M. Davis, now of Stanford University, and Dr. Stephen M. Hedrick of the University of California at San Diego. They did much of the work while at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, Maryland. The other team was led by Dr. Tak W. Mak at the Ontario Cancer Insti-

Normal T Cells
Helper T cells increase the activity of B cells. Suppressor T cells reduce it, keeping immune defenses in balance. Scientists have identified the T cell receptor with which cell can recognize foreign invaders.



Normal B Cell
B cells govern production of antibodies. Activated by antigen, B cell produces plasma cell, at right. Plasma cells release antibodies, shown as Y shaped particles that attack virus.

ute and the University of Toronto in Canada.

The group in the United States identified the T-cell receptors of mouse cells, while the group in Toronto worked with human cells.

Chemically the two are sufficiently similar to make it clear that they are variants of the same thing — a molecule related to an antibody is put together by the cell in much the same way that antibodies are generated, but the molecule is nevertheless distinct from any antibody.

Somewhat earlier, three groups had found evidence that the T-cell receptor consists of two linked chains of amino acids, the building blocks of proteins. They are known as the alpha chain and the beta chain.

The scientific teams have identified and worked out the chemistry and genetics of the beta chain in detail — considered to be an important advance in understanding of the T cell. It is expected that the alpha chain will be found and reported soon.

Dr. Davis made a preliminary report of the achievement at a scientific meeting in Japan last sum-

mer, but the definitive reports by his group and by the scientists in Canada were made in March in the journal Nature.

"It is a problem that immunologists have been plagued with for a generation and now it is solved," said Dr. William Paul of the Bethesda institute. He said the discovery of the T-cell receptor is important in three ways:

- Intellectually, because the problem was so difficult.
- Because of what it will probably allow scientists to discover concerning the actions of T cells.
- Because greater knowledge of the details of T-cell function may make it possible to manipulate the human immune defense system in many ways that have not previously been possible in the treatment and prevention of disease.

THE functions of T cells and B cells are separate but interlocking. Better understanding of the T cell receptor may make this relationship easier to understand and control.

The body generates millions of different antibody types, each ca-

pable of recognizing a different chemical configuration or shape. There are so many different configurations of the coupling sites of antibodies, in fact, that one or another can be found that will match a shape on the surface of almost any invading microbe or virus.

Once the antibody on the surface of a B cell encounters its matching shape on a foreign invader, the B cell is stimulated to grow and produce a generation of new cells called plasma cells, which in turn produce antibodies of that specific type. These antibodies act like missiles circulating throughout the body. When such an antibody encounters a virus that has a chemical profile matching the B-cell receptor, it attaches to that matching shape and, by doing so, takes the virus particles out of circulation.

The immune defenses preserve a memory of any such incident so that a second attack by the same kind of virus will be counterat-

Antigen
Viruses have chemicals on their surfaces called antigens by which immune system can recognize invader as alien. Recognition activates T cells and B cells for counterattack. Schematic below shows virus with surface antigens.

Attempts to treat such B-cell diseases have already been made by finding the precise clone of cells that have gone cancerous and trying to eradicate that clone. Now that the T-cell receptor is known, Dr. Hedrick said, it may prove possible to do the same for some cancers that involve T cells.

The defensive actions of T cells also include the production of powerful substances called lymphokines that help bring other immune cells into action in the body's defense. Some T cells, distinct from helpers and suppressors, can be activated to become killers themselves. Such T cells can destroy bacterial cells or cancer cells or cells infected by a virus.

UNLIKE B cells, which can recognize and attack free-floating viruses or other particles, the T cell seems to concentrate its attentions exclusively on cells.

Dr. Paul said a T cell's receptors usually must recognize both "foreignness" and "self" on the cells it will attack or regulate.

The natural determinants of "self," known as the major histocompatibility complex, are vitally important to doctors involved in organ transplantation.

A patient who needs a kidney transplant, for example, must be guarded with powerful immunosuppressive drugs to keep the body's T cells from recognizing the transplanted tissue as foreign and destroying it.

Greater knowledge of T cells and the ability to prevent them from functioning by generating antibodies against their receptors might lead to a new means of dealing with transplant rejection, the main obstacle to such operations.

Dr. Davis said the new grasp of the T cell's biology should lead to better knowledge of how many varieties of such defensive cells exist and give important new insights into the regulation of the immune response.

Many difficult diseases, including rheumatoid arthritis, are caused by what are called autoimmune reactions, in which the body's immune defenses turn against some of its own tissues. T cells that act abnormally are almost certainly a key factor in causing such crippling diseases.

It might be possible, Dr. Paul said, to design T cells to order, making varieties that would serve as powerful drugs to fight viruses or cancers. Antibodies against certain clones of T cells might be used to eliminate those that were causing autoimmune disorders.

IN BRIEF

3-D Electron Microscope Developed

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (NYT) — Scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology say they have developed the first electronic microscope system that can observe three-dimensional images of changes within living cells.

The system employs the beam of the electron microscope in conjunction with a device that rotates the sample through 90 degrees. A computer then produces images on a special display screen in the actual time that the processes take place. The sample can be as large as half an inch across.

Dr. Alan Nelson, a professor of biomedical engineering at MIT who mated the components into the process he has named microtomography, said a major advantage is that the sample does not have to be placed in a vacuum, which would kill it, before being exposed to the electron beam.

Hypertension, Salt Link Discounted

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A deficiency of calcium and potassium and too little vitamins C and A may be more important in the development of high blood pressure than overuse of salt, a research team in Oregon has found.

In a report that contradicts one of the leading theories of hypertension, the researchers said nutritional histories of 10,372 people between the ages of 18 and 74 show those with the highest salt consumption had the fewest cases of high blood pressure. On the other hand, lower consumption of calcium, potassium, vitamin A and vitamin C was statistically associated with hypertension in the study, the researchers wrote in Science, a weekly journal.

"It is suggesting people can ignore advice from the surgeon general, the National Academy of Science and others to cut down on sodium consumption. I think that's highly irresponsible," said Bonnie Liebman, a nutritionist with the Center for Science in the Public Interest.

Study Connects Estrogen, Cancer

LONDON (AP) — Early results of a British study have established a strong link between breast cancer and high levels of biologically active estrogen, a chief researcher for the Imperial Cancer Research Fund said. The researcher, John Moore, said that a comparison of Japanese women to American and British women has reinforced the link, although the reason some women have higher levels of active estrogen remains unknown. British and American women have a higher level of active estrogen than the Japanese.

He said previous research found little link between estrogen levels and cancer because active and non-active states of the hormone were not differentiated.

Vaccine Effective Against Meningitis

ALBANY, New York (AP) — A vaccine tested on children at the Albany Medical College may mark "the beginning of the end" of spinal meningitis, according to a researcher at the college.

Squibb Company is the developer of the vaccine, which still must be approved by the U.S. Federal Drug Administration. "I think it's the beginning of the end of this most common form of meningitis," said Dr. Martha Legow, professor of pediatrics at Albany Medical College. The bacterial flu strain, which attacks 20,000 to 30,000 U.S. children each year, can cause a variety of illnesses, including spinal meningitis, infections of the bones and joints, pneumonia, epiglottitis and facial cellulitis.

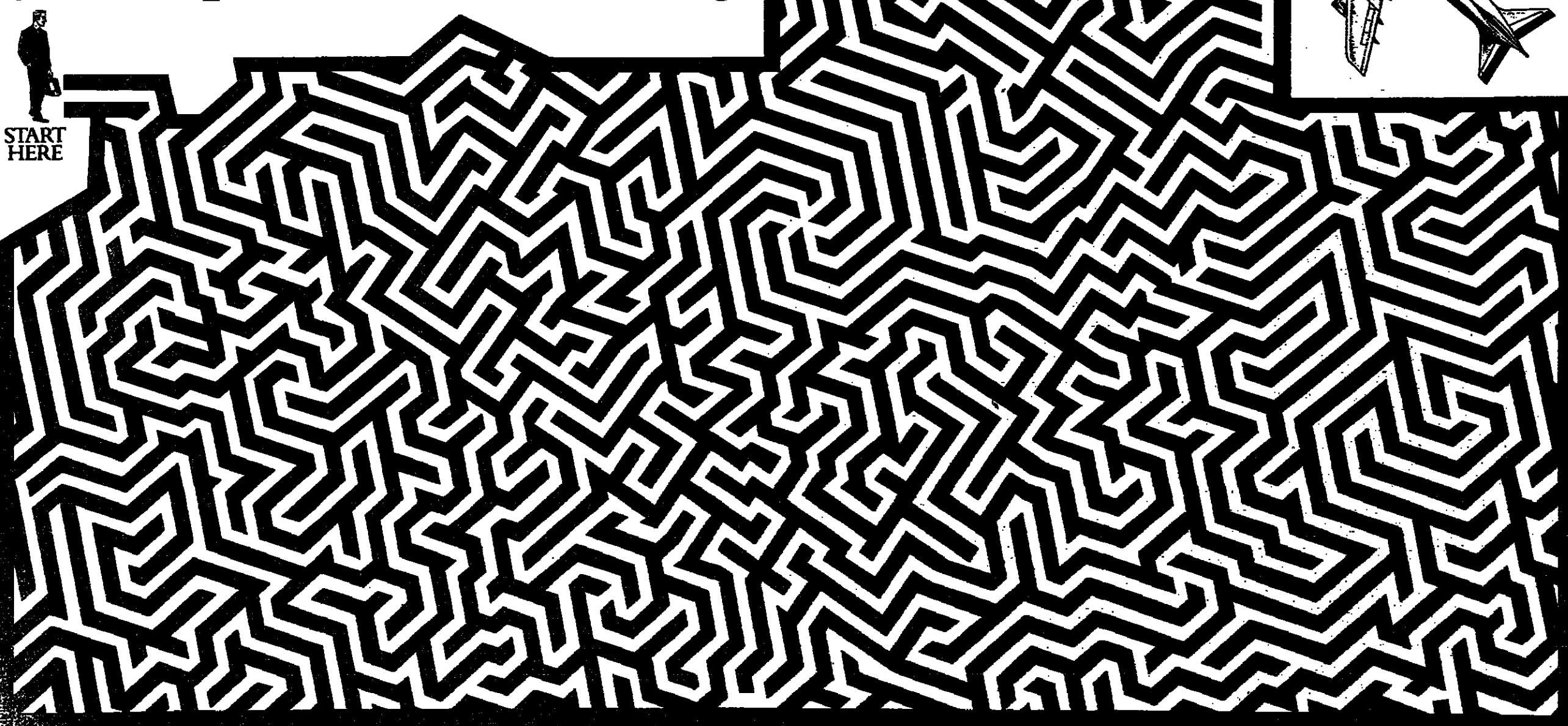
Heart, Circulatory Ills Top Death List

GENEVA (AP) — Heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases and other diseases of the circulatory system are the world's leading killers, causing 25 percent of all deaths, the World Health Organization said in its annual statistical report.

In industrialized nations, however, heart and circulatory disease cause nearly half the deaths and cancer is the No. 2 killer, causing 19 percent of the deaths.

Respiratory diseases like bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia and tuberculosis rank second worldwide, causing 18 percent of all deaths while infectious and parasitic diseases rank third, causing 14 percent of deaths worldwide, although they are negligible in industrialized societies, the report said.

If you're flying with a less punctual airline here's something to keep you occupied while you're waiting.



Waiting for a plane to take off can be a boring business. But the answer to the problem's quite simple. Fly Saudia.

You see, Saudia use only the very latest aircraft and the most modern maintenance

facilities so we minimise the chance of delay.

And whichever airport we fly from, Saudia aims to get its planes airborne quicker than anyone else.

In fact we've succeeded.

Over the last year Saudia planes took off quicker than those of any other airline, with over 95 per cent of aircraft on time.

If you haven't flown Saudia, what are you waiting for?

saudia
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES • A MEMBER OF IATA
Welcome to our world.



LINE 1 BY OLIVETTI: THE ALTERNATIVE IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

There was a time when computers used for accounting were different from those used for word processing.

And those for engineering were again different. Several systems. Several worlds. Several brains. In one company.

That time is gone, made a thing of the past by Olivetti's Line 1: a series of multifunctional systems that handles problems arising in management, administration, research, planning, design.

In production planning and control. In technical and scientific processing and office automation. Delivering impartial answers immediately. With every fact and figure stored the



moment produced. All instantly available where needed, without delays.

Without confusion. Without redundancies or errors. Line 1: a series of processing units capable of forming an interconnecting network to attain any number of work stations, as powerful and specialized as you require. This distributed architecture means that the necessary processing power is available whenever and wherever required, making sure that nothing done now will be redundant.

What's more, Olivetti's Software System makes Line 1 easy-to-use, easy-to-program. Olivetti, the alternative in information technology.

MULTIFUNCTIONALITY BY OLIVETTI: HOW TO GO FROM WORDS TO FIGURES WITHOUT CHANGING BRAIN.



olivetti

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2,816.42	+1.16
Dow Jones Transportation Average	466.25	+5.86
Dow Jones Utility Average	123.98	+0.39

NYSE Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	\$2.00	1.6%
AT&T	\$1.00	2.2%
GE	\$0.80	2.8%
AMT	\$0.70	2.8%

NYSE Index

Index	Value	Change
NYSE Composite Index	2,816.42	+1.16
NYSE Industrial Index	2,816.42	+1.16
NYSE Financial Index	2,816.42	+1.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2

Wednesdays NYSE Closing

Vol. at 3 P.M.	63,700,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	64,370,000
Prev. consolidated close	2,814.30

AMEX Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
AMEX	\$0.50	2.5%
AMEX	\$0.50	2.5%

NASDAQ Index

Index	Value	Change
NASDAQ Composite Index	1,234.56	+1.23

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
AMEX	100 1/4	+1/4
AMEX	100 1/4	+1/4

Standard & Poor's Index

Index	Value	Change
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	2,345.67	+1.34

Dollars Bond Averages

Bond	Value	Change
10-Year Treasury Note	101.23	+0.01
30-Year Treasury Bond	102.45	+0.02

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Value	Change
AMEX Stock Index	1,234.56	+1.23

Prices on NYSE Close Lower

NEW YORK — Prices were broadly lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday in sluggish trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 7.73 Tuesday, was down 6.18 to 2,816.42 at the close. It declined 0.55 Monday after surging 44.17 last week. Analysts said some investors were cashing in on the profits.

The Dow transportation average was off 5.86 to 466.25 and the Dow utilities average was down 0.39 to 123.98.

Declines led advances by a 9-5 margin. Volume was about 79.3 million shares, down from the 82.6 million traded Tuesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said there was little activity either on the buy or sell side prior to the end of the quarter.

"Most of the window dressing has been completed," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "But in light of the hike in interest rates, the market isn't doing that badly."

"The biggest thing that is happening to this market is corporate stock repurchase programs that have taken \$6 billion in equities out of circulation," Mr. Katz said.

Monday's increase in the prime interest rate to 13 percent from 12 1/2 percent has put a damper on investors' spirits even though congressional conferees have approved a cut in the long-term capital gains holding period.

Bonds showed some strength in the early going following the Treasury's successful sale Tuesday of \$6 billion in four-year notes, which yielded 13.69 percent.

Preston Martin, Federal Reserve vice chairman, said he thought investors had overreacted to last week's report of a 5.7-percent increase in the second-quarter gross national product.

Mr. Martin said he thought the economy was slowing to a more sustainable pace. That would mean the Fed would not have to tighten credit much.

Southern California Edison was the most active issue, unchanged at 37 1/2 following two blocks of 500,000 shares each at 38 1/4.

AT&T, which lost 1/4 Tuesday, was active with a block of 500,000 shares at 44 3/4. AT&T Tuesday introduced a new personal computer and a series of telephone modems.

Sony Corp. made the list with a block of 400,000 shares at 15 1/4. Some analysts think Sony's rival Matsushita Electric's long-term outlook is stronger. Matsushita was higher.

Continental Group, up 6 the previous three sessions, was higher in active trading. Continental, which said it was for sale, arranged a \$2-billion line of credit. Sir James Goldsmith reportedly is interested in the company.

Quaker Oats was lower after Drexel Burnham Lambert cut its earnings estimates for the company.

J.C. Penney slumped. The stock dropped 3/4 Tuesday after Drexel Burnham projected possibly flat earnings for the company.

Tandy Corp. was lower. The stock dropped 3/4 the previous two sessions after Tandy projected lower fourth-quarter earnings.

IBM, which lost 1 1/4 Tuesday, was active. ON Monday it unveiled improved graphics for its personal computer line.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Chopard

GENEVE

Available at leading jewellers worldwide
Chopard & Co S.A., 8, rue de Vevay, Geneva 022 02 17 17

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	125 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	44 3/4	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	+1/2
AMT	25 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	24 1/4	+1/4
Merck	23 1/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	22 1/4	+1/4
Boeing	21 1/4	+1/4
McDonald's	20 1/4	+1/4
Wendy's	19 1/4	+1/4

Wednesday's **AMEX** Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 1,200,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 1,000,000
Prev. consolidated close 4,666.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

Month's High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

Because of technical problems, closing prices for the following issues are not available for this edition. These are 3 pm prices:

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
34 21 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200	201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300	301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500	501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600	601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700	701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800

Here and 3 pm prices. The following are closing prices:

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900	901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000	1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 1045 1046 1047 1048 1049 1050 1051 1052 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062 1063 1064 1065 1066 1067 1068 1069 1070 1071 1072 1073 1074 1075 1076 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1084 1085 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100	1101 1102 1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1114 1115 1116 1117 1118 1119 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1131 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143 1144 1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1166 1167 1168 1169 1170 1171 1172 1173 1174 1175 1176 1177 1178 1179 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1188 1189 1190 1191 1192 1193 1194 1195 1196 1197 1198 1199 1200

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
1201 1202 1203 1204 1205 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230 1231 1232 1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242 1243 1244 1245 1246 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1253 1254 1255 1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264 1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1286 1287 1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293 1294 1295 1296 1297 1298 1299 1300	1301 1302 1303 1304 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1316 1317 1318 1319 1320 1321 1322 1323 1324 1325 1326 1327 1328 1329 1330 1331 1332 1333 1334 1335 1336 1337 1338 1339 1340 1341 1342 1343 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1349 1350 1351 1352 1353 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400	1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1410 1411 1412 1413 1414 1415 1416 1417 1418 1419 1420 1421 1422 1423 1424 1425 1426 1427 1428 1429 1430 1431 1432 1433 1434 1435 1436 1437 1438 1439 1440 1441 1442 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450 1451 1452 1453 1454 1455 1456 1457 1458 1459 1460 1461 1462 1463 1464 1465 1466 1467 1468 1469 1470 1471 1472 1473 1474 1475 1476 1477 1478 1479 1480 1481 1482 1483 1484 1485 1486 1487 1488 1489 1490 1491 1492 1493 1494 1495 1496 1497 1498 1499 1500	1501 1502 1503 1504 1505 1506 1507 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1513 1514 1515 1516 1517 1518 1519 1520 1521 1522 1523 1524 1525 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 1532 1533 1534 1535 1536 1537 1538 1539 1540 1541 1542 1543 1544 1545 1546 1547 1548 1549 1550 1551 1552 1553 1554 1555 1556 1557 1558 1559 1560 1561 1562 1563 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1575 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 1583 1584 1585 1586 1587 1588 1589 1590 1591 1592 1593 1594 1595 1596 1597 1598 1599 1600

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
1601 1602 1603 1604 1605 1606 1607 1608 1609 1610 1611 1612 1613 1614 1615 1616 1617 1618 1619 1620 1621 1622 1623 1624 1625 1626 1627 1628 1629 1630 1631 1632 1633 1634 1635 1636 1637 1638 1639 1640 1641 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1647 1648 1649 1650 1651 1652 1653 1654 1655 1656 1657 1658 1659 1660 1661 1662 1663 1664 1665 1666 1667 1668 1669 1670 1671 1672 1673 1674 1675 1676 1677 1678 1679 1680 1681 1682 1683 1684 1685 1686 1687 1688 1689 1690 1691 1692 1693 1694 1695 1696 1697 1698 1699 1700	1701 1702 1703 1704 1705 1706 1707 1708 1709 1710 1711 1712 1713 1714 1715 1716 1717 1718 1719 1720 1721 1722 1723 1724 1725 1726 1727 1728 1729 1730 1731 1732 1733 1734 1735 1736 1737 1738 1739 1740 1741 1742 1743 1744 1745 1746 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1755 1756 1757 1758 1759 1760 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769 1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800	1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900	1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000

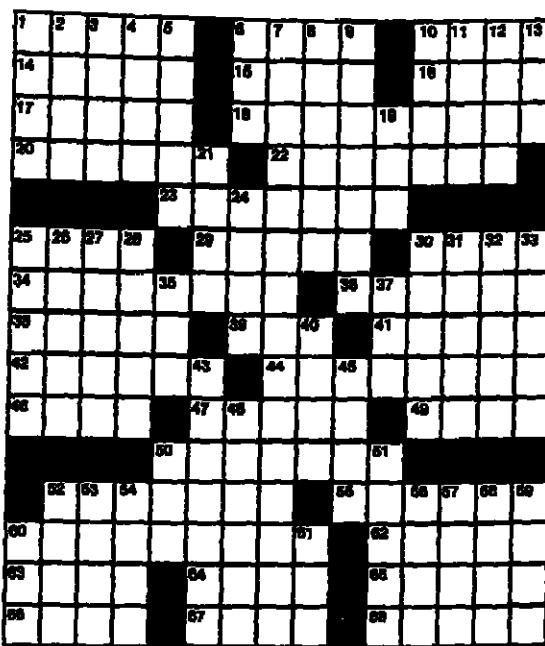
12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE	12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100	2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200	2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300	2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

General Mills European Foods (C.A. close to \$ 200 millions).

European market research manager (BASED IN NANTES)

Will be responsible for developing market research studies with particular emphasis on methods and tools for collecting pertinent data on market, trading environment, competition



ACROSS

1 Bridge honor cards
6 Early Irish alphabet
10 Nichols hero
14 180-mile French river
15 1500-year-old
16 Shoot dice
17 Overindulge
18 Party conversation
20 Branch of grammar
22 Secures the aid of
23 Coarse cloth for bags
25 Dross
27 Lacking face value
30 Actor Kaplan
34 Captain Conan's ship
36 Comedienne from Lima, Ohio
38 Beach
39 Kind of dance
41 Mikado's court
42 Game of cards for two
44 Geological epoch
46 Moro chief
47 Cheerleader's repository
48 Vane readings
49 Distributes the cards again
52 Foulard faster

DOWN

1 A carom in billiards
2 Culp-Cosby TV series
3 Sign on the trip
4 Statins
5 Psalm word
6 Certain conjunctions
7 Best seller in 1964
8 House of astrology
9 Game bird
10 Liberal
11 Gravy vessel
12 Misfortune
13 Mistlelike deer
15 Author Yutang
21 Foreign: Comb. form
24 Put things in order
25 Spritzer's forte

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THIS BEATS USING A SQUIRT GUN 'CAUSE YOU DON'T HAVE TO KEEP RELOADING."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RECEL
WAMAC
RULTSY
WEFTES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumble: FETCH HITCH CATTLE PARODY
Answer: What they called the team's psychiatrist—THE "HEAD" COACH

WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	C	F	24	0	0	
Amsterdam	18	14	12	Bangkok	32	24
Antwerp	18	14	12	Beijing	21	17
Athens	22	18	14	Bombay	32	24
Batavia	22	18	14	Buenos Aires	28	20
Bombay	32	24	16	Calcutta	32	24
Buenos Aires	28	20	12	Chongqing	28	20
Calcutta	32	24	16	Colon	32	24
Chongqing	28	20	12	Hankow	28	20
Colon	32	24	16	Hong Kong	32	24
Hankow	28	20	12	Kobe	28	20
Hong Kong	32	24	16	Manila	32	24
Kobe	28	20	12	Peking	21	17
Manila	32	24	16	Shanghai	32	24
Peking	21	17	12	Singapore	32	24
Shanghai	32	24	16	Taipei	32	24
Singapore	32	24	16	Tokyo	28	20
Taipei	32	24	16			
Tokyo	28	20	12			

AFRICA		
	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	25	17
Amsterdam	18	14
Antwerp	18	14
Athens	22	18
Batavia	22	18
Bombay	32	24
Buenos Aires	28	20
Calcutta	32	24
Chongqing	28	20
Colon	32	24
Hankow	28	20
Hong Kong	32	24
Kobe	28	20
Manila	32	24
Peking	21	17
Shanghai	32	24
Singapore	32	24
Taipei	32	24
Tokyo	28	20

LATIN AMERICA		
	HIGH	LOW
Buenos Aires	9	4
Calcutta	32	24
Chongqing	28	20
Colon	32	24
Hankow	28	20
Hong Kong	32	24
Kobe	28	20
Manila	32	24
Peking	21	17
Shanghai	32	24
Singapore	32	24
Taipei	32	24
Tokyo	28	20

NORTH AMERICA		
	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	62
Amsterdam	18	14
Antwerp	18	14
Athens	22	18
Batavia	22	18
Bombay	32	24
Buenos Aires	28	20
Calcutta	32	24
Chongqing	28	20
Colon	32	24
Hankow	28	20
Hong Kong	32	24
Kobe	28	20
Manila	32	24
Peking	21	17
Shanghai	32	24
Singapore	32	24
Taipei	32	24
Tokyo	28	20

MIDDLE EAST		
	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	25	17
Amsterdam	18	14
Antwerp	18	14
Athens	22	18
Batavia	22	18
Bombay	32	24
Buenos Aires	28	20
Calcutta	32	24
Chongqing	28	20
Colon	32	24
Hankow	28	20
Hong Kong	32	24
Kobe	28	20
Manila	32	24
Peking	21	17
Shanghai	32	24
Singapore	32	24
Taipei	32	24
Tokyo	28	20

OCEANIA		
	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	62
Amsterdam	18	14
Antwerp	18	14
Athens	22	18
Batavia	22	18
Bombay	32	24
Buenos Aires	28	20
Calcutta	32	24
Chongqing	28	20
Colon	32	24
Hankow	28	20
Hong Kong	32	24
Kobe	28	20
Manila	32	24
Peking	21	17
Shanghai	32	24
Singapore	32	24
Taipei	32	24
Tokyo	28	20

THURSDAY'S FORECAST			CHANNEL: SINGAPORE		
Algeria	17	62	Algeria	17	62
Amsterdam	18	14	Amsterdam	18	14
Antwerp	18	14	Antwerp	18	14
Athens	22	18	Athens	22	18
Batavia	22	18	Batavia	22	18
Bombay	32	24	Bombay	32	24
Buenos Aires	28	20	Buenos Aires	28	20
Calcutta	32	24	Calcutta	32	24
Chongqing	28	20	Chongqing	28	20
Colon	32	24	Colon	32	24
Hankow	28	20	Hankow	28	20
Hong Kong	32	24	Hong Kong	32	24
Kobe	28	20	Kobe	28	20
Manila	32	24	Manila	32	24
Peking	21	17	Peking	21	17
Shanghai	32	24	Shanghai	32	24
Singapore	32	24	Singapore	32	24
Taipei	32	24	Taipei	32	24
Tokyo	28	20	Tokyo	28	20

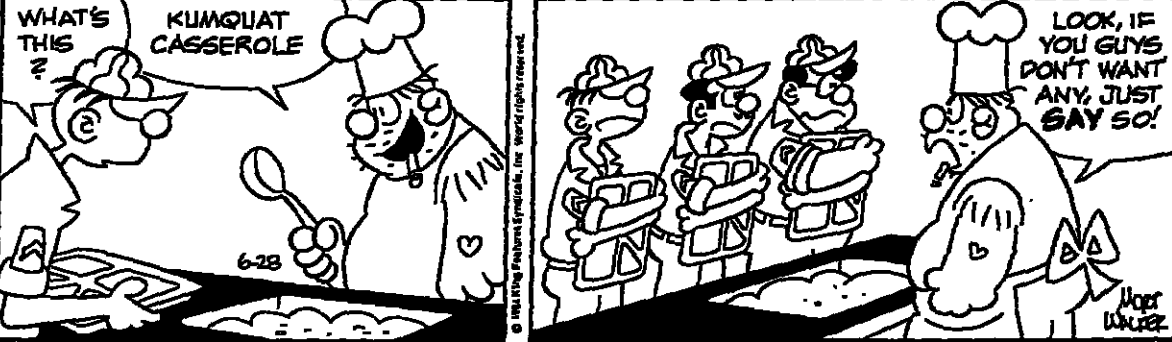
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



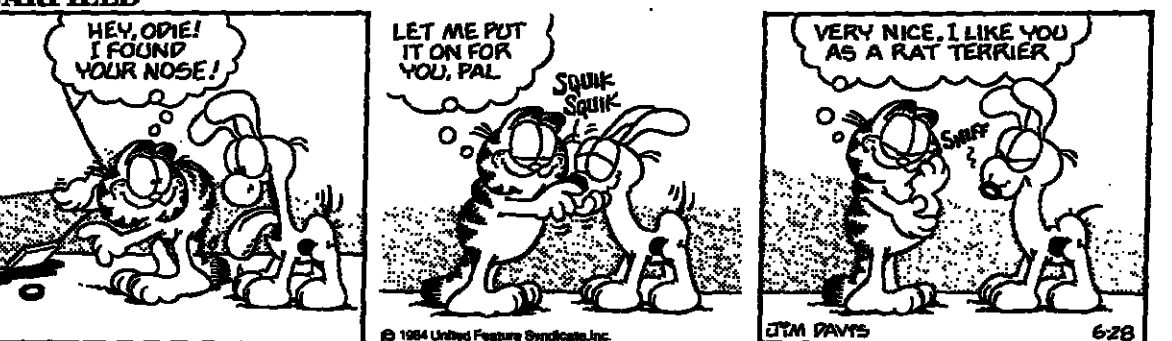
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE NIGHTMARE YEARS: 1930-40. Volume II of 20th Century Journey: A Memoir of a Life and the Times

By William L. Shirer. Illustrated. 654 pp. \$22.50.
Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

William L. Shirer's life as a foreign correspondent coincided with one of the most challenging and productive periods in this century for American novelists and journalists—that twilight time between the world wars. It was a time of new stirrings and excesses in social behavior and of the rise of dictatorships in Spain, Italy and Germany.

In his 1941 "Berlin Diary: The Journal of a Foreign Correspondent, 1934-41," and in his postwar masterpiece, "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," published in 1960, Shirer proved that a pioneering reporter could combine eyewitness experiences, research instincts and, not least, a sense of moral outrage to elevate himself to the position of contemporary historian. Inevitably, the author draws on material in those books for this second volume of his memoirs, "The Nightmare Years: 1930-40," which appears under the general rubric "20th Century Journey." His new memoir stands on its own as a highly readable book. A third volume, covering the postwar years, is planned.

This being autobiography rather than reportage, Shirer, who is now 80 years old, doesn't hold back his opinions—even criticizing himself. He writes about his early impressions of Hitlerism in 1935:

"My own naivete in regard to Hitler's designs, even after nine months in the Third Reich, was greater than I realized. This was recently brought back to me (45 years later) by the finding of a long entry I made in my diary in Berlin the evening after the Führer's peace speech. It shows I was terribly taken in, as much as The Times of London, for whose growing apprehension of the Nazi dictator I would feel a growing contempt over the ensuing years."

In light of the pallor by the Russians and their bloc from the 1984 Olympics, it is fascinating to read Shirer today on the 1936 Games in Germany. He was condemned by Dr. Joseph Goebbels's propaganda ministry for writing, "All the baiting is officially off in Germany during the Olympics" because the Führer meant to turn the Games into "a huge propaganda triumph." Shirer was accused of being a "German hater," but he continued to fight Goebbels openly. He was threatened, but he was not expelled. "I had learned early that the best way to handle Germans when they attacked you was to counterattack immediately," Shirer writes.

He continued to be a thorn in the side of the Nazis during the Olympics. The star that summer was Jesse Owens, who won four gold medals for the United States. The black sprinter was a visible contradiction to the Nazi racial laws and theories of Aryan blood superiority. Shirer was only a few feet away in the press box and saw Hitler turn his back each time Owens won. He reports that Hitler said to an aide: "The Americans ought to be ashamed of themselves for letting their medals be won by Negroes."



William L. Shirer

Shirer says that never shake hands with one of them.

Shirer says that never shake hands with one of them. The journalist himself gave a harbinger for a group of businessmen and invited a well-informed American commercial attaché, Douglas Miller, to enlighten them about the Nazi system. "But he got nowhere," Shirer recalls. "The general tycoons told him what the situation in Nazi Germany was. They liked it, they said. The streets were clean and peaceful. Law and Order. No strikes, no trouble-making unions. No agitators."

Shirer, a man of strong opinions, is prone to draw analogies: "I was rather puzzled that our American businessmen and our rich tended to sympathize with Fascist countries. I wondered if it was because the right-wing dictatorships claimed to be anti-Communist."

The book—which includes some wonderful photographs—tells of the beginnings of international broadcasting, a subject previously covered by the former CBS correspondent Alexander Kendrick in "Prime Time," his fine biography of Edward R. Murrow. Shirer writes that in 1937, when he was working for International News Service, the Hearst agency, he was offered a newspaper job; instead, he joined Murrow at CBS and began a second career.

At first, William S. Paley, who owned the network, insisted that Murrow and Shirer merely arrange for the broadcasts and use newspaper correspondents to go on the air. Shirer says Paley contended that "for us to do the reporting ourselves would be to commit CBS editorially." Paley and the rest of the brass in New York simply would not listen to the pleas of Ed Murrow and me to broadcast the news ourselves. The idiocy of it staggered me. "Eventually, the network succumbed and their broadcasts from London and the Continent made history."

Shirer stirs the ashes of memory in a personal way that results in both a strong view of world events and of the need for outspoken journalism. Had Shirer been merely a bland "objective" reporter without passion while covering Hitler's Third Reich, this book and his other histories could never have been written.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South eventually bid six clubs, after his partner had shown a club fit and slam interest with a splinter jump to three spades.

East contributed a Lightner double to ask for a diamond lead, and West obliged. The ten was covered with the jack and queen. South ruffed and made the dramatic lead of the spade king. He wanted to prepare for spade ruffs, and it would have been an inconvenience if East had been able to attack hearts.

Another diamond was led

for another ruff, and South was able to take two spade ruffs and two more diamond ruffs. This established the last diamond in dummy, so he could avoid the heart finesse and make the slam.

The absence of a Blackwood bid by South strongly suggested that he held a void, probably in diamonds. That might have discouraged East from doubling, but his action did prevent West from making a losing heart lead. West might, however, have rejected his partner's lead request. If he had led a trump, a most unusual choice when facing a Lightner double, he would have beaten the slam.

In the replay, North-South reached five clubs.

NORTH		SOUTH	
♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto			High Low Close Chg		
Area	High	Low	Area	High	Low
Alcan	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
Bank of Montreal	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
Bank of Toronto	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/2	98 1/4	98 1/2
Canadian Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2
Imperial Oil	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Inco	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2
Noranda	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2
Papier	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Placer Dome	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
Shaw-Walker	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
St. Lawrence	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
Westbank	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
Wheat	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
Winnipeg	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
Xerox	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2

Amsterdam

Class Prev.			Class Prev.		
Area	High	Low	Area	High	Low
ABN	100 1/2	100 1/4	ABN	100 1/2	100 1/4
ACF Holdings	100 1/2	100 1/4	ACF Holdings	100 1/2	100 1/4
Alcan	32 1/2	32 1/4	Alcan	32 1/2	32 1/4
Bank of Montreal	100 1/2	100 1/4	Bank of Montreal	100 1/2	100 1/4
Bank of Toronto	98 1/2	98 1/4	Bank of Toronto	98 1/2	98 1/4
Canadian Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/4	Canadian Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/4
Imperial Oil	48 1/2	48 1/4	Imperial Oil	48 1/2	48 1/4
Inco	52 1/2	52 1/4	Inco	52 1/2	52 1/4
Noranda	38 1/2	38 1/4	Noranda	38 1/2	38 1/4
Papier	28 1/2	28 1/4	Papier	28 1/2	28 1/4
Placer Dome	32 1/2	32 1/4	Placer Dome	32 1/2	32 1/4
Shaw-Walker	18 1/2	18 1/4	Shaw-Walker	18 1/2	18 1/4
St. Lawrence	12 1/2	12 1/4	St. Lawrence	12 1/2	12 1/4
Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/4	Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/4
Westbank	18 1/2	18 1/4	Westbank	18 1/2	18 1/4
Wheat	12 1/2	12 1/4	Wheat	12 1/2	12 1/4
Winnipeg	18 1/2	18 1/4	Winnipeg	18 1/2	18 1/4
Xerox	100 1/2	100 1/4	Xerox	100 1/2	100 1/4

Other Markets

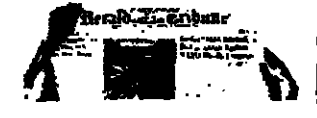
Closing Prices in local currencies

Class Prev.			Class Prev.		
Area	High	Low	Area	High	Low
Alcan	32 1/2	32 1/4	Alcan	32 1/2	32 1/4
Bank of Montreal	100 1/2	100 1/4	Bank of Montreal	100 1/2	100 1/4
Bank of Toronto	98 1/2	98 1/4	Bank of Toronto	98 1/2	98 1/4
Canadian Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/4	Canadian Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/4
Imperial Oil	48 1/2	48 1/4	Imperial Oil	48 1/2	48 1/4
Inco	52 1/2	52 1/4	Inco	52 1/2	52 1/4
Noranda	38 1/2	38 1/4	Noranda	38 1/2	38 1/4
Papier	28 1/2	28 1/4	Papier	28 1/2	28 1/4
Placer Dome	32 1/2	32 1/4	Placer Dome	32 1/2	32 1/4
Shaw-Walker	18 1/2	18 1/4	Shaw-Walker	18 1/2	18 1/4
St. Lawrence	12 1/2	12 1/4	St. Lawrence	12 1/2	12 1/4
Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/4	Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/4
Westbank	18 1/2	18 1/4	Westbank	18 1/2	18 1/4
Wheat	12 1/2	12 1/4	Wheat	12 1/2	12 1/4
Winnipeg	18 1/2	18 1/4	Winnipeg	18 1/2	18 1/4
Xerox	100 1/2	100 1/4	Xerox	100 1/2	100 1/4

Tokyo

Class Prev.			Class Prev.		
Area	High	Low	Area	High	Low
Alcan	32 1/2	32 1/4	Alcan	32 1/2	32 1/4
Bank of Montreal	100 1/2	100 1/4	Bank of Montreal	100 1/2	100 1/4
Bank of Toronto	98 1/2	98 1/4	Bank of Toronto	98 1/2	98 1/4
Canadian Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/4	Canadian Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/4
Imperial Oil	48 1/2	48 1/4	Imperial Oil	48 1/2	48 1/4
Inco	52 1/2	52 1/4	Inco	52 1/2	52 1/4
Noranda	38 1/2	38 1/4	Noranda	38 1/2	38 1/4
Papier	28 1/2	28 1/4	Papier	28 1/2	28 1/4
Placer Dome	32 1/2	32 1/4	Placer Dome	32 1/2	32 1/4
Shaw-Walker	18 1/2	18 1/4	Shaw-Walker	18 1/2	18 1/4
St. Lawrence	12 1/2	12 1/4	St. Lawrence	12 1/2	12 1/4
Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/4	Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/4
Westbank	18 1/2	18 1/4	Westbank	18 1/2	18 1/4
Wheat	12 1/2	12 1/4	Wheat	12 1/2	12 1/4
Winnipeg	18 1/2	18 1/4	Winnipeg	18 1/2	18 1/4
Xerox	100 1/2	100 1/4	Xerox	100 1/2	100 1/4

The Daily Source for International Investors



Japanese Store Sales Fall

TOKYO — Japan's seasonally adjusted index of department store sales fell 2.7 percent to 114.7 in May from an upwards revised 117.9 in April, when it rose 2.8 percent from March, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SLAB WARS ORMIC
CALI ATIC NOOME
OTIS NOVA SLAKE
THERA INEMUTINY
TENABLE NAE
YEARS OFFRAGE
TAUNT ORIE PAW
WIRE TRUST FIVE
INS BRAT LONER
GUARDHONOR
OUT LINEAGE
AFTERBIRKINGMEN
FALLO ROVE AINT
PIER ILIT INRE
SPARS GARY LEBR

Navratilova, Shriver Struggle

John Lloyd, Britain, def. Greg Holmes, U.S., 4-6, 3-6, 6-4; Donnie Visser, South Africa, def. Miroslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Christa von Ransburg, def. Matt Davis, Ireland, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 7-6 (9-7); Jimmy Arias (5), U.S., def. Gianni Occhipio, Italy, 7-5, 5-7, 3-6, 7-6 (7-4); 4-4 Tomas Smid (13), Czechoslovakia, def. Mark Kratzmann, Australia, 6-3, 2-6, 6-7 (8-6); 8-4; Johan Kriek (72), U.S., def. Stefan Edberg, Sweden, 4-6, 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 6-1, 6-3; Scott Davis, U.S., def. Joakim Nyström, Sweden, 6-1, 7-5, 6-7 (6-8), 6-7.

